Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, September 10, 1823. No. 1736.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS in Conformity with Article 13 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III. of 1815 the Surveyor of Roads and Buildings has been authorized by the Court of Petty Sessions to point out and mark all such Cocoanut and other Trees growing near the Highways, as injure the Roads and endanger the lives of His Majesty's subjects, in order that the said Trees be cut down and removed by the Owners, and the same having accordingly been so marked, Notice is hereby given that if within six days from the date of this notification the said Trees shall not have been cut down and removed the same shall be forthwith cut down and removed by authority of the said Court under the aforesaid Regulation.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
1st September 1823.

જાહેરખબર.

શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં· ક્રોરટ·પીટી શેશંતનાં·કુક્રમથી·ફેનો·ક્રલારક· મીશતર·વીલીઅમ· ફ્રેનવીક· ના ફેર·ક્રરેયજે·શને· ૧૮૧૫ નો·ક્રા ક્રદો· 3 પાલીશીનો·તેમાંની· ક્રલ મન્તેરમીનાં·બર·કુક્રમથી·ક્રોટર પીટીશેશંન·વાલા· રશતા·તથા· છમારતોનાં·તપાશનાર· છજનેર ને·અખતીઆર·આપેઓછેજે· જે ક્રોછનાં·નારીઅલીનાં·તથા·બીજાં

મોશેટાં·લહાડો·જેક્રંધા·રશતાની નજીક·હોઈ·તેથી·રશતા·તથા·પા પાદશાહી·રછઅત·લોક્રોને· જલ લ·થાઈ છે·તેક્રા પવા·શાટું· નીશાં ની· ક્રરે·તે·પર માંણે·ઈ· છજનેર· તપાશનારે·તે· જાહડો·ઉપર· ની શાંની·ક્રીમીછે·તેશાટું·ફમણાં·ખ બર·આપીયજે·ઈ·છાપીને· જાહે ર·ક્રરેઆ·પછી·દીન· ૬ માં·ઈ·રી તનાં·નીશાંની·ક્રીધેલાં· જાહડો·હે નાં·ધણીઈ· ક્રાપીને·લહજવાં· અ ગર·નહી·લહજશેતો·ઉપર· લખે લા·ક્રાઈદાનાં· બર·કુક્રમ· ક્રોરટ· પીટીશેશંનનાં·કુક્રમથી·ક્રાપી·લહ જશે *

તા૦ ૧ લી·શટમબર· ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

ખબર દેતાં

અેસીજે કોર્ટ પીટીસેસનચે ઉકમાવરુન ઉર્ઇલમ ફેનઉર્ઇક પીટીસેસનચા કલાર્ક જા હીર કરિતોજ સન ૧૮૧૫ ચા કાયદા પા ડસીચા ૩ કલમ ૧૩ વેં ત્યા બરહુકુમ કો ઠે પોટીસેસનવાલે યાહીં ઈમારતો વ ર સતે તપાસણાર ઈંજનેર યાસ અખત્યાર દિ લ્હા આહેં કીં રસત્યા જવળ માડ વ મોઠીં ર તર ઝાડં આલીં અસલ્યાસ બાદશાઈ રયતેસ વ રસત્યાસ નુકસાન હોત અસલ્યાસ ત્યા ઝા ડાવર તોડાચી નોશાણી કરાવી કાં તર ત્યા ઝાડાચે ધન્યાનો તીં ઝાડં કાયુન ન્યાવીં આ

णि त्या झाडावर पोटीसेसनचे आहे प्रम ाण नोशाणीही केली आहे यासव ढवर देते अैसी जे वर लोहीलेलीं झाडें हे हायले दिव सापासून साहादिवसाचे आत कापुन न ेल्यास कोर्ट पोटीसेसनचे आज्ञेवरुन लोहील ल्या कायद्या बरहुकुम कापुन नेतील बारो ख १ सपटेंबर सन १८२३

Notice is hereby Given

IT appearing that Rule Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1818, repealing Rule Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1815, and providing for widening the Wheels of Carts Hackeries and other Native Conveyances, has never been regularly enforced, although the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation was passed in Council the 18th Day of February 1818, and duly published and registered in the Court of Recorder of Bombay on the 12th Day of July 1819; it is hereby publicly notified, that if on or after the 1st October 1823 next ensuing any of the Vehicles provided for in the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1818, be found on the public Roads with Wheels of a less breadth than those therein specified, or without being Numbered, the person or persons to whom they belong shall be fined for every such Offence a sum not exceeding Rupees fifty, at the discretion of the Petty Sessions, one moiety of which shall be given to the informer as that Rule Ordinance and Regulation directs.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
Wm. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
1st September 1823.

ખબર·હીઆંથી·આપીયજે *

શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં· ક્રોરટ·પીટીશે શનનાં· કુક્રમથી· ફેનો·ક્રલારક· મીશતર·વીલીઅમ·ફ્રેનવીક·જાહે

ર·ઝરેયજે·ફિ·શાફેબોની·નજરમાં
આવીઉં છેજે·શંને· ૧૮૧૮ નો·
ઝાફિદો· ૧ પાલેશીનો·ઝોંશલ·વા
લાઓફિ·૫૨માવેઓ·ફતો·તે·મ
યે·શંને· ૧૮૧૫ નો·ઝાફિદો· ૨
પાલેશીનો·૨૬·ઝીસોછે·અને·તેવાં
ગાડાં·તથા·રેફ્કલા·તથા·બીજાં·
ફિ·ગાંમનાં·લોઝોનાં·બાર ઝશોનાં
પણ્ડાં·પોફોલાં·ઝરવાશાઉં·૫૨ભા
વેઓ·ફતો·તે·ઝાફિદો·ઝોંશલ·વા
લાઓફિ·તારીખ· ૧૮ મી·ડેબર
વારી· ૧૮૧૮ ને·દીને·જાફેર·ઝી
યો·ફતો·અને·શ્રી· મુમબઇનાં·રી
ઝારડર·ઝોરટમાં· તારીખ· ૧૨
મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૯ ને·દીને·નોયો
ફતો·તે·ફજી·શ્રધી·યલેઓ· નથી *
તેશાઉં·ફમણાં· ઉઘાડી· જાફેર·
ખબર·૨૨વે·લોઝોને·આ પીફિયજે
શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો·ઝાફિદો ૧ પાલી
શીનો·જેરીતે·પણ્ડાં·પોફોલાં·ઝર
વાશાઉં·૫૨ભવેઓ·ફતો·તેરીતે·ફ
મણાં·તે· લોઝોફિ· ઉપર·લખેલાં·
બારઝશોનાં·પણ્ડાં·પોફોલાં·ઝરી
ને·ચલાવવાં *અને·તારીખ ૧ લી·
ઓઝટોબર ૧૮૨૩ ને·દીનથી·બા
રઝશોનાં·પણ્ડાં·ઓછાં·પોફોલાં·
ફશે·અગર·તંબખરુવગરે·મોટા
૨૧૫૧·ઉપર·બારઝશો·મલશેતો
તે·નાં·ચણી·અગર·ચણીઓ·પા
શેથી·ઝોરટ·પીટીશેશનનાં·કુઝમ
થી·ફિતઝશીર·બાબત· રૂપીઆ·
૫૦) શ્રધી·દંડ·લેશે*અને·તેમચે
થી·જેરીતે·ઝોંશલ· વાલાઓફિ· પા
લીશીનાં·ઝાફિદામાં·૫૨માવીઉ·છે·
તે·રીતે·જે ઝોઇ·લાવીને·જાફેર·ઝર
શે·તે·ચણીને· દંડમાંથી· અરચો·
જાઉ··મલશેવ

શ્રી

ખબર દેતાં

ઐસો જે મુબઈંચે કોડત પોટીસેસનચે ઝક માવરુન પોટીસેસનચા કલાર્ક ઉઈલમ ફોન ઉઈક જાહીર કરીતાં ઐસાજે ત્યા કોર્ટવા લ્યાંચે નજરેસ યેતેંકીં પાલિસીચા કાયદા ૨ સન ૧૮૨૮ ઈંગ્રેજી કોસલાતૂન ફર્માવીલા આહે ત્યાંત પાલિસીચા કાયદા ૨ સન ૧૮૨૫ चा रद केला आहे आणि या गांवचे लोकां चा गाडा व रेकले व इतर बारकसें यांचीं चाकें रुंद करावया करितां तो कायदा फ र्माविला होता तो अद्यापी चालत नाहीं तेव्हा मागें तारीख १८ फेब्रोवारी सन १८१८ म धें जाहीर केला होता आणि तारीख १२ जु लई सन १८१९ मधें मुबईंचे रीकाडरे को डतामधें बार केला होता याकरव युन्हा उघ डें जाहीर करीतां जे या पालसीचा काय दा१ सन १८१८ चा यांत जाहीर केलें हो तें त्या बरऊकुम हर येक बारकसाचेसन चाकाचीं रुंदी येते ऑकटोबरचे तारीख १ १८२३ उपरांत बगर नंबर असल्यास व चाकाचो रुंदी कमी असल्यास त्या बारक साचा धनी अथवा धन्यापासून पोटीसेसनचे ऊकमावरुन या अपराधाचा दंड रुपये ५० चेतोल आणि त्यांतुन ज्या रीतीने कोस लवाल्यांहीं पालिसीचे कायद्यांत फर्मावील आ हे त्या प्रमाणे जोकोणी आणुन जाहीर करी ल त्यास दंडातून अर्धाभाग देतील तारीख १ सपटेंबर सन १८२३

A Special General Meeting
OF THE
Subscribers
TO THE
Bombay Education Society.

WILL be held at St. Thomas' Church on Thursday the 18th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, in order to consider the Expediency of Erecting Buildings in the Country for the accomodation of the Schools of the Society, and such other matter as may be submitted to the Meeting.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
T. CARR.
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Sept. 6th 1823.

Bombay Amateur Theatre.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 10th Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE
COMEDY
OF THE
School of Reform,
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
The Farce of
Killing no Murder,

DOORS to be opened a ½ past 5 o'clock, and the performance to commence at ½ past 6 precisely.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next.

Dress Boxes 8 Rs: Upper Boxes and Pit 6 Rupees: Gallery 4 Rs.

It is particularly requested that no money be offered at the doors.

GREEN ROOM,
5th September 1823.

NOTICE.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public, that the Sale of LALLA FUCKERA'S Stock in Trade is Postponed to Saturday the 20th Instant.

Bombay, 10th September 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow, Thursday the 11th Inst.
AT
MESSIEURS
Lugrin, Son and Co.
WAREHOUSE

THE Remainder of the Madeira in Pipe, belonging to the late Firm of Messrs, Lugrin and Watson.

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 10th September 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday 15th Inst.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
Underwriters,
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP
Brailsford,
CAPTAIN SPRING,

Five Bales of Canvas, Marked P. S. No. 1 to 5, containing 100 Bolts of Canvas.

Bombay, 10th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next the 13th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
The Household Property,
OF THE LATE,
CAPTAIN R. WATSON,
Of the H. C. Marine,
DECEASED,
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, Large and Small Bedsteads with Bedding, &c. Glass, and Queens, ware with several other articles &c. &c.

ALSO,

To close a concern, will put up a few Articles of Jewellery consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Seals, Broaches, Rings, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 10th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Pounds of Best Bengal Hooka Tobacco at 1½ Rupee per *lb.* for Ready Money,

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 15th Instant,
THE EFFETS OF THE LATE
J. H. Jones, Esq.
CIVIL SERVICE
Deceased,
CONSISTING OF

A SELECT and valuable Library of English, French, Latin, and Persian Books, also the following articles if not previously disposed of by private bargain. An English made Camp Case containing sundry articles of Silver plate &c. complete: a double Barrelled Gun by Smith, and a pair of Pistols, by Abnell, both in Mahogany cases complete: immediately after the above Sale will be put up a Grey Arab Horse and a Poney.

N. B. Catalogues will be published, and the Books may be viewed on Friday next.

Bombay, 10th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 15th Instant.

SUNDRY lots of Wearing apparel &c. &c. The property belonging to a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 10th September 1823

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 15th Instant,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,)

AN Handsome Built Buggy witth a Set of Brass Mounted Harness (both nearly new,) and a Arab Horse, the Property of a Gentleman having no further occasion thereof.

Bombay, 10th September 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

For Sale
AT
Framjee Cowasjee's
Office,

A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
Carbonell's
CLARET
IMPORTED PER
Euphrates,
At 45 Rs. per Dozen;
"TERMS CASH."

AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
Patent Chain
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
SHIPS
FROM 30 TO 700 TONS
Measurement.

For Particulars apply to the same Person.

(c) Bombay, 20th August 1823.

ALL PRIZES
AND
NO BLANKS

LOTTERY

ON 837 Tickets, of the 30th Calcutta Lottery to be divided into 1,100 Chances at 100 Sa. Rs. each.

PRIZES.

1	of	100	Tickets.
1	of	50	
1	of	25	
1	of	15	
1	of	10	
6	of 5 Tickets each,	30	
10	of 3 ditto,	30	
5	of 2 ditto,	10	
60	of 1 ditto,	60	
1014	of ½ ditto,	507	

1100 Prizes, Total 837 Tickets.

Subscribers who take more than one chance and whose numbers may be drawn Prizes of half Tickets, will have the option of taking one whole Ticket for two Halves, or two whole for four Halves,

provided they send for them before the drawing of the 30th Calcutta Lottery shall commence.

The Projector expects, both from the small amount of Subscription and the trifling sum of about 40 Rs. at stake, that he will be enabled to fill up this Lottery and draw it during October next.

Applications for Tickets in this Lottery to be made to the undersigned at Messrs. *Palmer and Co.'s* accompanied with remittances.

In consequence of the encouragement and patronage, which the Projector has hitherto experienced, he has endeavoured to evince his gratitude by adapting his Scheme to the exclusive views and interests of his Subscribers and he hopes that the present plan will be found to embrace both.

JOHN VALLENTE,
PROJECTOR

CALCUTTA,
5th August 1823. (2)

CARD.

ANY Ship bound for England that may have occasion for a Portuguese Doctor well qualified, for a round voyage, may apply to the Office of Messrs. LIMJEE BHIKAJEE and Sons.

(2) Bombay, 22d August 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th August 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give respective operation from the 1st August, 1822, to the General Order of the 14th Instant, fixing the allowances to be drawn by Regimental Commanding officers whilst absent from their Corps on duty or on leave.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th AUGUST 1823.

Mr. Thos. Dickson having reported his arrival at this presidency on board the Licensed Ship Pyramus, viâ Madras on the 21st instant, and having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet for the Infantry on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date, and to promote him to Eusign:—date of rank to be settled hereafter.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH AUGUST 1823.

The leave of absence to Hyderabad, granted on the 5th May last to Lieutenant I. C. Peyton of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is extended to the end of October next.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D SEPTEMBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant John W. Lewis of the Regiment of Artillery to proceed to the Cape and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1823.

In order to ensure to the Sepoys of Hindoostan a secure remittance of their savings to their families, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Adjutants of Corps deliver into the Pay Office on the beginning of every month a remittance List in the following Form countersigned by the Commanding Officer, and pay the amount to the Military Pay master who will credit the same in his accounts to "Bengal Presidency." The Pay master will then forward the remittance List to the Military Accountant here for transmission to the Military Accountant at Fort William, that Payment may be made to the Person for whom the remittances are tended.

FORM

2D EXTRA BATTALION.

List of Remittances to Bengal in arrears for——and advance for——

No.	Rank and Names.	Amount.	To whom payable.	Where.
1	Subedar (enter name.)	000	Enter the name of the Per. son to whom the amount should be paid.	Enter the place of residence.
		"		
		"		

(Signed) C. D.
Lieut. Col. Comnd.

(Signed) A. B.
Adjutant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

DUM SPIRO SPE—RO.

To,

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I beg, through the medium of your Paper, to inform the sporting world, that the Members of the Watruck Hunt intend giving a Jubilee, during the ensuing season to the Bristly tribe in the Covers of Soorpoor, Bhoondpoor, and Dookerwarra, and to request that no Gentleman will hunt over those grounds, without their permission. The Members of the Hunt have reluctantly come to this resolution in consequence of no less than Four Hundred and Thirty Seven Victims having fallen, in last year, under their Javelins, of which a large portion were Sows. I am also directed to observe, that information has been received from Nana Puggee the infallible tracer to the Hunt, that there is still a large quantity of Game in the vicinity of Bacongaum, and in order to prevent disappointment to the Amateurs and aspiring Candidates for admission, that the Hunt will THROW OFF, at that place, on the 3rd of January next, at Gun-fire.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
GRAND TUSK,
Chairman,

Banks of the Watruck,
29th July 1823.

ERRATA.

Page	618	*for* Aljaa . . .	*read* Algoa.
"	619	" Combining .	" Combining.
"	620	" Polished . .	" Polished.
"	620	" A long series	" But a long series.
"	620	" Latter . . .	" Later.
"	620	" Its reputation	" The national reputation
"	620	" British Minister	" British Ministry.
"	620	" Comody . .	" Comedy.
"	620	" In we will .	" We will,
"	620	" Ninty . . .	" Ninety.
"	621	" Nacnaghten .	" Macnaghten.
"	623	" Mustified . .	" Mystified.

In the Bombay Death *for* S. H. Jones Esq. *read* J. H. Jones Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We recommend "a Friend to Comfort" to look to the Orders concerning the matter to which his letter refers, and then, if he have any thing to say, to say it to the proper authorities, as the public can take no interest in the affair.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1823.

Since our last, we have received Madras papers containing Extracts from the London Journals, up to the 16th April. Public Intelligence however, as late as the 19th April has reached us through private letters by the Edward Strettell arrived at Madras by way of Batavia. The information brought by the latter we subjoin, in an extract from the Madras Courier. The London Papers of the 16th contain an account of the Parliamentary proceedings on a motion of the Member for Armagh, Mr. Brownlow, that the course adopted by the Attorney General of Ireland (infiling ex officio informations after Bills, charging certain individuals with a riot at the Dublin Theatre, when the Marquis Wellesley was present, had been ignored by a Grand Jury,) was contrary to the practice, and not congenial with the spirit of the British constitution; and therefore ought not to be drawn into a precedent hereafter. Mr. Courtenay moved, as an amendment, the orders of the day; and, after a very long debate Mr. Brownlow consented to withdraw his Motion, and Sir Francis Burdett gave notice of his intention to bring the question before the House on the 2nd April.

We did not receive the Madras Courier in time to lay before our readers a report of the debates, we shall however do so in our next, if in the meanwhile we are without more interesting matter.

BOMBAY RACES.

We are requested to republish for the information of our Sporting Friends at the Presidency and Subordinates, the following plans of the two Maiden Sweepstakes to be run for at the Mee-

ting in January Next, and which they will observe are to be closed on the 1st November 1823.

To be run for on the first day of the Bombay Races of 1824, a Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each, for Arab Horses that have never Started on an Course for Plate, PuMatch orysse, Sweepstakes. Heats two Miles 8*st*. 7*lbs*. P. P. open till the 1st November 1823. There are already eight Subscribers.

And on the same day, a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for Arab Horses, that have never started on any Course for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes. Heats 1½ Miles and a distance—Weight for age P. P. open till the 1st November 1823. There are already five Subscribers.

The Brailsford is expected to sail for England on the 21st instant.

We understand the Thetis will sail on or about the 16th instant, for Surat with Capt. Black to relieve the Commodore on that station.

The Discovery and Pysche leave about the 20th instant to resume the survey of the Western Coast of the Persian Gulph, an undertaking commenced about two years and a half ago.

In the latter part of our paper is to be found a sketch of the character of a celebrated German of the name of Herder. Those of our readers who are acquainted with a little book lately published entitled "Confessions of an English Opium eater" will easily recognize the masterly hand of the same Artist in the outline we have given. The account at length appears in the London Magazine of last April.

DULCE EST LE IPERE IN LOCO-

An Horatain maxim, which may very properly be kept in view by those, who intend to pay their court to the Comic Muse this evening. Expectation, we understand, runs very high in favor of the performance, and indeed we should be surprised, were it otherwise.

The merits of the School of Reform are too well established to require any commendation from us. It may, however, be worth while to mention that, this comedy stood very high in the estimation of the late Mr. Emery, of facetious memory: more than once, we believe, did that ingenious comedian select this play for his benefit.

We are assured that, the dresses and—circumstancials of the performance are in very good taste; and we make no doubt of the house being will attended.

Many of our readers perhaps are ignorant that the noted Mussulman reformer, Hajee Syud Ahmed Peer Zada' with a numerous party of followers. arrived lately from Mocha in the Arab Ship Mulk ul Bhur. This strange character has already acquired considerable celebrity at Calcutta, and it appears he had left that place in the beginnig of 1822' for the purpose of raising an army in Arabia, to return to India and drive the whole of the Christans out of this Country. It is mentioned that he received no encouragement from the Arabs, who only laughed at his pretensions to sanctity and derided his visionary schemes. However here he is, with a train of about two hundred zealots, and ready, we presume, to execute his plan, although we have not discovered at what point his first attack is proposed to be made, nor do we know that any very formidable preparations have been made to oppose him.

The erection of a Penitentiary on this Island, which was alluded to in the Hon'ble the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury at the last sessions, is now we are glad to learn under the consideration of the Government; and, as a receptacle of that description promises much improvement to the present wretched system of imprisoment; we trust a proper building will soon be raised for the purpose.

We learn that an increase of three, to the present number of Chaplains on this establishment, has been lately ordered by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

—£ *Bombay, Courier.*

We publish the proeeedings of a London Meeting of Gentlemen to eonsider the propriety of forming a Generai Steam Vessel Company.

The propositions submithed by the Chairman to refer to little else than this objeet; and were carried unanimously with the exception of one dissentieut, Sir Joseph Yorke.

We hail with peculiar satisfaction the prospect of such a Society being established; convinced, that, if the project of steam conveyance from Europe to India be practicable; the most efficient mode of carrying it into exaecution will be through the medium of a society of this sort.

GENERAL STEAM VESSEL COMPANY.

A most respectable Meeting of Gentlemen interested in the formation, of the above Company, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at one o'clock yesterday, when Mr. Jolliffe having taken the chair, proceeded to read a statement of considerable length to the Meeting, which had been (as we understood) drawn up from the Committee. The principal features of this statement were 1st, the proposal of receiving Steam Vessels from persons willing to become subscribers, in lieu of pecuniary payments. Secondly, that as the amount of subscription was limited to 44,000l. the lists should be allowed to remain at the Banking Houses for an extended period of two month. And thirdly, the practicability of engaging Steam Vessels in the trade to India, in support of which a most able prospectus had been issued by Lieut. J. H. Johnson, R. N., who had been for some years engaged between Calcutta and this country.

Admiral Sir J. Yorke, M. P. rose, with considerable regret, to urge such objections to any further attempt at the establishment of the proposed Company; but certainly he, for one, should withdraw his name from the list of subscribers, the amount of such subscription being limited to less than a sixth part of the capital required. Gentlemen should not neglect the consideration of the interests of those classes who would be most affected by the execution of the plan submitted to them. Before the Company could be established, it must pass through the Parliamantary fire, and it was no small fire, as most of those present well knew; there a great part of the capital must of necessity be expended, for Counsel would be employed in support of the interests of those by whom the present speculation was viewed with some animosity and a great deal of jealousy, and of course the Company must also resort to the assistauce of legal gentlemen, and the expence would be found to be very considerable. The worthy Chairman had disclaimed any personal interest in the formation of the Company, but he (Sir J. Yorke) had no hesitation in saying that he (Mr, J.) was most certainly the person most interested of any of those Gentlemen who had put down their names as subscribers. After examining the statement of the Chairman in its bearings, objecting to the premises advanced, which he denominated a complete *humbug*, the Speaker concluded by moving, "That the plan proposed be now abandoaed."

Sir John Paul, M. P., supported the the proposed Company.

Hilton Jolliffe Esq, M. P., rather wished that the time should be still further extended to the 1st of August.

Sir John Paul. M. P. expressed his concurrence in the alte.ation suggested.

A Gentleman proposed to do away with the necessity of applying to Parliament, by allowing the subscription lists to remain open until the 24th of June.

Sir J. Yorke, M. P. referred to a calculation subjoined to a printed statement submitted to a previous meeting, and he thought that a more glaring imposition had never been submitted to the public than the present.

The Chairmans rose to express his astonishment that the gallant Admiral should use language in a public room which could not be repeated to a gentleman.

Sir Joseph Yorks. M. P. was ready to meet any gentleman to whom his language might be thought offensive He. however, had no hesitation in saying that he did not mean any personality to the worthey Chairman.

The Chairman was perfectly satisfied with the gallant Admiral's explanation. Another objection urged was, that it was, proposed to carry goods in the steam vessels, without considering the necessary alteration of the size of the paddles, and the consequent increase of the required depth of water. In answer to this he would merely say, that if he pleased he might, and could, carry, 150 tons of goods in the Lord Melville to Calais to-morrow, instead of passengers.

Sir Joseph Yorke—What! in the cabin?

The Chairman.—No matter where, whether the freight was alive or dead stock, he could carry and procure that amount of tonnage. He had once, indeed carried a *cargo of admirals*, and found it to answer very well. As to the formation of a smaller establishment, he would submit that the book should remain open for an extended period of time, and when that arrived, tt would then become a consideration, whether a sufficient sum was raised whereupon toestablish a Company of corresponding extent.

This being acceded to, the motion was put from the Chair, whether the books should remain open until the 1st of August next, which was carried; Sir Joseph Yorke being the only dissentient.

A second motion was then submitted, and carried; relative to the circulation of letters to the present subscribers, informing them of its being optional with them to continue or withdraw their names.

Thanks having been then voted to the Chairman, who returned thanks, the Meeting adjourned.

[*London pape, April* 5.

Calcutta.

DEPUTATION TO MR. ADAM.

The Gentlemen, appointed by the general meeting to wait on Mr. Adam, to request him to gratify the public wishes by sitting for his Picture in full length, to be placed in some conspicuous place in Calcutta, had an interview with him on Monday morning, at half past eight o'clock, at the House of W. B. Bayley Esq.

The Committee on reaching the House were introduced to Mr. Adam, who stood surrounded by several of his personal friends.

Mr. Ferguson immediately addressed him on the subject of their visit.

We regret infinitely that we have been unable to obtain even a sketch of this address, since we understand that in feeling, appropriate expression, and happy manner of delivery it was never surpassed.

We shall however, publish it hereafter, tho' we cannot but regret its absence now; since the public will naturally be anxious to know what passes on this very interesting subject. After Mr. Fergusson had finished his address.

Mr. Adam, evidently overpowered by the sensation produced in his mind by the flattering manner in which the Resolutions had been passed at the Town Hall, and overcome by the pathetic and affectionate address of the learned Chairman of the Committee replied.

"I shall endeavour in the best manner my feelings will admit to express the deep and grateful sense which I do, and must ever, entertain of the high honor conferred on me by my countrymen, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta; an honour which however great and gratifying in itself, is much enhanced in my estimation by its being conveyed to me by a body of Gentlemen, for whom I have ever felt the highest respect and esteem; and with many of whom I have passed a long term of years, in the most cordial intercourse of intimacy and uninterrupted friendship; and even the grateful feelings which these circumstances are so well calculated to produce, are aggravated by the manner in which my kind friend, your learned Chairman, has announced to me the flattering intentions of the Community of Calcutta. Indeed these united powerful incitements, while they convey the proudest and deepest sensations of delight, that my merits should be deemed worthy of such an honor, create at the same time an uncontrollable agitation, increased by the allusions of your worthy Chairman, which absolutely incapacitates me from returning any adequate tribute of acknowledgment for the high and inestimable mark of favor and distinction which has been manifested towards me by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta. With the most heartfelt pleasure shall I comply with the flattering request which has been so handsomely conveyed to me by you."

The agitation alluded to was, we understand, very conspicuous, and may be readily conceived. The Committee afterwards breakfasted with Mr. Bailey.

Ben. John Bull.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPE.

In our letters from the Cape of Good Hope, we have received satisfactory intelligence of the safe arrival of most of the ships that left India in January, February, and the early part of March. The voyage of the Sir Edward Paget, was particularly favorable; that ship having left the Pilot on the 9th of March, and anchored in Table Bay on the 3rd of May, though detained near the Line by calms and variable winds, for a few days, and drifted nearly 300 miles to the eastward after being near the coast of Africa, from successive westerly gales. In one of these, which lasted from the 18th to the 21st of April, several ships suffered considerably, including the Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Ely, and the General Hewitt, the Larkins, the Providence, the Duke of Bedford, and the Phœnix.—The Paget suffered least; but even she had her seams and water ways opened by great straining, and made much water, though quite a new and strong vessel: two of her poop-cabins were also stove in, and one of her quarter boats washed away, by one of the many heavy seas that broke over her deck. The General Hewitt split a new top sail, and sprung a lower yard, lost a portion of her bulwark and a quarter boat, and had one of her poop-cabins stove in, which was occupied by a sick passenger; whose death occurred soon after the gale. The Marchioness of Ely laboured much, and required caulking at the Cape. The gale was so violently felt by her, that three new storm-stay sails, which had never before been bent, were blown to ribbands within an hour after they were set. The Marchioness of Ely, Sir Edward Paget, General Hewitt, George the Fourth and Phœnix, anchored in Table bay; but the Larkins, Providence, Duke of Bedford, Andromache and Termagant Frigates, with several smaller vessels, all anchored in Simons's Bay. The ships from the former, had sailed before the 12th; and from the latter, were expected to be away about the same time: but with the exception of the Termagant, one of the new 28-gun Frigates built at Cochin, the Paget was expected to be the first in England. The Passengers on board all the ships, including the Ladies and children, were quite well, and in general satisfied with their respective Commanders.

Cat. Journal, August 16.

☞ *To be resumed after the Obituary, page 644, column 2nd.*

Miscellaneous.

DR. CHALMERS.

A Correspondent has favoured with a copy of the following letter, addressed by Dr. Chalmers to the Heads of his Congregation, explaining his reasons for accepting the chair of St. Andrew's:—

Glasgow, 20*th January*, 1833.

I have called together the Gentlemen of the Agency of St. John's, for the purpose of making known my acceptance of the offered Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's; and it is not without much agitation that I comtemplate the prospect of leaving such a number of friends, in whose kindness and Christian worth I have found a refuge from many disquietudes. The appointment is altogether unsolicited on my part, and just happens to be the seventh that has been submitted to my consideration since I have been connected with Glasgow. You will therefore, believe, that is it not upon a slight or hasty deliberation that I have resolved to accept of it; and I now hasten to offer the explanation of my reason to those who are best entitled to know them.

My first is a reason of necessity, as it is founded on the imperative consideration of my health. I should like to unite the labour of preparation for the pulpit with the labour of house-hold ministration in the parish; this is an union which I have made many attempts to realize, and I now find myself to be altogether

unequal to it;—this mortifying experience has grown upon me for a good many months, but never did it become so distinct and decisive until the present winter. My very last attempt at exertion out of doors has been followed up by several weeks of utter incapacity for fixed thought. I find it impossible any longer to acquit myself both of the personal and mental fatigues of my present office; and when under an impressive sense of this, a vacant professorship came to my door, I entertained it as an offering of Providence, and have resolved to follow it.

My second is a reason of conscience. I am aware that the fatigue of my present office is shortly to be lightened by the erection of a chapel of ease, and the subdivision of the parish into two equal parts. I have often taken encouragement to myself from the anticipation of this important relief, and if my successor be possessed of ordinary strength, and have nothing to carry off his mind from the direct work of the ministry, he will now, I am persuaded, feel the comforts of a sphere so reduced within manageable limits that it may be overtaken—but it so happens of me, that my attention of late has been divided between the cares of my profession; and the studies of general philanthrophy—and while sensible of the rebuke to which this might expose me, from those whose piety and Christian excellence are entitled to veneration, yet I can affirm of every excursion that I have recently made in the fields of civic and economic speculation, that I have the happiness of him who condemneth not himself in that which he hath attained. I can truly say, that when I entered on this field, it was not because I knowingly turned me away from the object of Christian usefulness, but because I apprehended that I there saw the object before me; but the field has widened as I have advanced upon it, in so much that I cannot longer ratain the office which I now hold, without injustice to my parish and congregation—without, in fact, becoming substantially, and to all intents and purposes a pluralist.

In these circumstances, gentlemen, I have been met, and most unexpectedly, with the unanimous invitation of a college, within whose walls I can enjoy the retirement that I love, and again unbosom myself among the fondest rememberances of my boyhood—It was there that I passed through the course of my own academical studies, and that I am now called upon to direct the studies of another generation. Some of you have long known what I think of the great worth and importance of a professorship, and that I have even held a literary office in a university, through which the future ministers of our parishes pass in numerous succession every year, to be a higher station in the vineyard even of Christian usefulness, than the office of a single minister of a single congregation. Moral Philosophy is not Theology, but it stands at the entrance of it, and so of all human sciences is the most capable of being turned into an instrument either for guiding aright, or for most grievously perverting the minds of those who are to be the religious instructors of the succeeding age.

It is my anxious wish that those reasons which have satisfied myself should satisfy you. In the calm retreat of an ancient and far-famed University,—in the employment which it offers, so akin to the thing that I hold in the highest estimation,—in the post of superiority which is there assigned me,—in the unbounded leisure and liberty of its summer vacation, during which I may prosecute my other favourite pursuits, and, more particularly, may renew, for months together, my converse with Glasgow, and so perpetuate my intimacy with yourselves,—in these there are charms and inducements which I have not been able to resist and which I have not seen it my duty to put away from me.

I feel the highest gratitude for your affectionate services, nor shall I ever cease to remember your toleration for my errors, and the kind indulgent friendship wherewith you have ever regarded me. My prayer for you all is, that you may be enabled by the Grace of God to live the lives, and to die the deaths of the righteous—that you hold fast the doctrine which is unto salvation, and grow daily in the faith of the Gospel which both pacifies the conscience, and purifies the heart—quit not. I beseech you, those stations of usefulness to which you were guided, not, I trust, by any human attachment, but by a principle of allegiance to him who is the same to-day, yesterday, and for ever—do with all your might that which your hand findeth to do, and more particularly do I crave, that throughout the remaining months of my abode in the midst of you, you will afford me the aid of all your light and experience, in the maturing of those final arrangements, by which the parish may be transmitted in the best possible condition to my successor.

(Signed) THOMAS CHALMERS.

TWENTY-NINTH.

Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, JULY 1ST 1823.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

8	15	17	18	30	32	45	50
112	124	130	145	149	150	167	180
187	202	208	226	231	248	253	262
274	285	288	298	304	307	314	317
319	322	323	326	329	342	343	353
359	365	375	410	412	414	437	441
407	481	485	512	526	527	532	535
556	568	580	588	594	600	602	611
621	626	683	686	690	701	704	709
750	765	779	782	784	785	799	803
804	821	836	837	840	852	805	878
933	945	959	982	988	994	999	
1010	1012	1018	1020	1035	1050	1058	1078
1086	1087	1096	1103	1138	1152	1158	1163
1174	1179	1112	1191	1199	1206	1207	1213
1218	1238	1243	1249	1251	1259	1272	1274
1317	1320	1325	1331	1355	1359	1361	1364
1376	1404	1420	1431	1437	1438	1452	1468
1473	1480	1488	1490	1495	1512	1515	1532
1534	1536	1539	1546	1560	1565	1569	1470
1588	1592	1599	1617	1922	1644	1947	1650
1670	1681	1682	1690	1691	1708	1720	1728
1798	1735	1746	1772	1775	1777	1780	1794
1805	1815	1840	1850	1853	1868	1881	1890
1897	1900	1905	1920	1937	1999	1940	1951
1952	1953	1956	1964	1969	1975	1980	1987
1995							
2002	2009	2015	2026	2 028	2029	2033	2037
2038	2043	2057	2060	2061	2078	2083	2087
2114	2127	2138	2140	2143	2150	2153	2154
2155	2168	2180	2190	2193	2199	2211	2213
2225	2226	2227	2250	2268	2278	2282	2313
2343	2358	2380	2408	2321	2422	2452	2465
2503	2508	2510	2511	2522	2523	2538	2549
2686	2591	2608	2622	2630	2651	2657	2661
2676	2688	2718	2719	2721	2725	2728	2739
2747	2752	2759	2783	2790	2810	2822	2823
2826	2828	2830	2843	2865	2870	2877	2226
2931	2938	2951	2958	2959	2971	2979	9986
2927	2997						
3027	3041	3054	3057	3069	3071	3080	3081
3094	3800	3111	3115	3122	3130	3131	3123
3141	3142	3171	3275	3216	3212	3254	3256
3265	3273	3279	3283	3303	3319	3356	8359
3364	3370	3373	3376	3392	3395	3404	3409
3412	3419	3425	3432	3449	3356	3500	3510
3513	3517	3536	3547	3550	3561	3569	3587
3613	3629	3627	3636	3638	3650	3656	3663
3677	3681	3686	3693	3699	3702	3733	3707
3721	3727	3728	3752	3753	3755	3770	3788
3801	3816	3822	3823	3828	3843	3844	3857
3864	3866	3868	3878	3913	3914	3927	3945
3253	3957						
4002	4007	4011	4023	4036	4042	4043	4048
4051	4059	4068	4076	4078	4093	4095	4100
4102	4106	4115	4152	4172	4175	4179	4198
4201	4204	4205	4222	4231	4232	4247	4288
4270	4284	4298	4303	4334	4341	4358	4389
4406	4407	4420	4421	4435	4440	4446	4463
4485	4506	4523	4539	4543	4547	4550	4562
4563	4564	4572	5582	4593	4596	4615	4621
4622	4669	4674	4676	4081	4682	4695	4696
4742	4746	4747	4769	4773	4799	4801	4813
4821	4826	4833	4846	4852	5863	4871	4877
4881	4892	4910	4923	4628	4633	4975	
5009	5012	5016	5038	5041	5061	5066	5071
5078	5093	5112	5120	5161	5193	5178	5198
5202	5214	5216	5219	5227	5232	5236	5230
5245	5249	5250	5262	5276	5286	5313	5224
5227	5334	5337	5340	5375	6377	5337	5392
5409	5414	5427	5433	5449	5450	5462	5470
5471	5483	5487	5527	5528	5539	5531	5555
5571	5575	5583	5589	5618	5623	5624	5626
5628	S931	5635	5643	5652	5661	5665	5667
5694	S702	5738	5743	5741	5764	5768	5769
5806	5809	5823	5831	5842	5844	5844	5845
5851	5860	5872	5883	5908	5909	5926	5967
5969	5985	5993					

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1823.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

5	7	21	31	34	36	37	44
45	62	63	69	88	89	95	98
100	122	133	135	152	159	172	173
179	185	200	201	219	233	240	263
295	276	283	289	299	301	309	310
324	331	334	337	352	355	392	408
409	413	419	420	426	438	440	463
464	474	486	490	529	531	547	548
575	581	590	599	609	640	643	649
955	656	660	666	668	685	685	716
717	741	760	762	763	764	768	780
781	796	807	825	826	841	853	867
881	884	885	897	901	918	923	924
941	913	944	952	956	961	970	981
990.							
1001	1002	1009	1011	1030	1043	1053	1055
1066	1093	1105	1122	1126	1136	1139	1200

1202 1291 1212 1185 1319 1351 1962 1050
1370 1375 2339 1865 1397 1447 1486 1509
1511 1519 1542 1545 1556 1566 1599 1596
1601 1602 1602 1613 16 5 1618 1618 1629
1535 1641 1640 1654 1599 1675 1636 1696
1702 1710 1711 1739 1740 1756 1758 1759
1757 1787 1809 1800 1317 1½30 1832 1833
1848 1853 1862 1865 1873 1874 1882 1896
1899 1904 1908 1912 1917 1918 1921 1924
1926 1933 1942 1966 1970 1981 1990
2004 2008 2046 2063 2066 2079 1086 2099
2104 2134 2144 2147 2157 2159 2165 2169
2178 2186 2201 2210 2212 2214 2217 2228
2229 2242 2243 2253 2260 2269 2271 2236
2288 2314 2319 2326 2328 2536 2342 2355
2360 2382 2386 2391 2404 2412 2419 2419
2426 2127 2435 2444 2446 2449 2450 2462
2491 2501 2536 2546 2547 2561 2558 2557
2560 2570 2080 2601 1901 2603 2620 2621
2621 2627 2665 2066 6993 2693 2699 2704
2719 2730 2740 2748 2787 2791 2798 2799
2803 2814 2820 2821 2825 2822 3839 2841
2912 2918 2935 2964 2947 2980 5985 2992
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5742 5751 5779 5798 5810 5812 5837 5861
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5980.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1823

PRIZES.

No. 4835 Prize of 40,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 3235 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 2999 Prize of 5 000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 730 1628 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2921 3166 Prizes of 100 Sa. Rs each.
Nos 535 423 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 160 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2583 4085 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each
Nos. 1409 4234 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 3694 5581 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each
Nos. 91 520 1761 1765 2284 3976 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos 3443 4124 Prizes of 2000 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 1573 806 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 1140, 1339, 1667 3872, 4988, 5863,
Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

6th DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 4500 Prize of 60,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 632 2625 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 478 5472 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 515 910 2596 3022 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 808 2330 2856 3468 4146 4387 4982 5938 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

SEVENTH DAY'S.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 3526 Prize of 2,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2499 4378 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos, 4034 3447 1149 4183 1497 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12. 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2694 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 5140 Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2859 369 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs each.
Nos. 5787 1063 3709 4308 3542 Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 3762 4004 2388 802 1712 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

9th DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos 406 1442 1475 2902 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs each
Nos. 430 2022 3257 4457 5582 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1225 1419 2668 2840 4165 4325 5625 5901 Prizes of 500 Ss. Rs. each.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.
DEPARTURES.—Capt J. M. Sim 1st B. B. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon G. J. Griffith B. E. R.
Capt. P. Vaugh, Beng. L. Cy.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—NONE.
DEPARTURES.—Supt. 2d, Ship Neptune, W. E. Edward, to Calcutta.
6 Ship Euphrates (Free Trader), W. Meade, to London.

PASSENGERS.

Per Neptune.—Capt. Sims. B. N. I.
Per Euphrates.—Mrs. Cagan, Mrs. Whatson, Lieut. Col. Mackay H. M. 67th Regt.
Lieut, Cagan, H. C. Marine.
Capt. Haugh, Bengal Service,
Mr. Robisson, Lieut. Oakly. H. M. 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon, Griffith.
Mr Daniel West. Lieut. Lewis, Artillery, Major Green H. M. 20th Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal Charlotte, for London.
Brailford, for ditto.
Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Grab Bombay Merchant, for Bengal:
Arab Milekebhar, for ditto.
Grab Lall Kurson, for Bussorah.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST,
17. Novo Destino, (P. brig) Captain J. J. D'Souza Fontas, from Rio de Janeiro 5th June.

DEPARTURE,
15. Ship Juliana, Jas. Wbester, for Isle of France.

Madras,

ARRIVALS.—August 20th, Ship Asia, Captain William Langley Pope, from Bombay 6th August.—22d. Brig Horatio, Captain J. Black, from Calcutta 1st July—23, Ship Edward Strettel, Captain R. Allport, from Batavia 22d July.—24th, Brig Guide, Capt. W. Halloway, from Singapore 16th, Malacca 20th, and Pennag 30th July.—do. Ship Mary Anne, Capt. J. Webster, from Penang 31st July.—25th Ship Pyramus, Capt. J. Brodie, from Bimlipatam 15th inst.—do. Schooner Highland Lass, Capt. J. Hodgson, from Vizapatam 19th July and Masulipatam 18th Aug.

DEPARTURES.—August 20th, Ship London, Capt. D. K. Brown, for Calcutta.—21st, Ship Cadmus, Captain A. Talbert, for Calcutta.—23d Ship Asia, Captain W. H. Pope, for Calcutta.

Pinang.

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The Janet Hutton, Captain Howard, and the Dutch Brig Flieg, Capt. Williamson, sailed on Saturday last; the former for Singapore and the latter for Malacca.

Passengers per Janet Hutton.—J F. Carnegy and W. F. Fergusson, Esqes for Singapore.

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JULY 19, 1823.—The Brig Amboyna, Captain J. Waddle, sailled on Thursday morning for Singapore and China.

JULY 23, 1823.—On Friday evening last arrived the Ship Ceres, Capt. E. T. Hemer, from Calcutta the 16th June.

Passengers.—Mrs. Porter and two Children.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the H. C. Ship Royal George, C. Biden, Esq., Captain, from the Sand Heads the 12th Instant.

Passenger.—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Spankie and family; Robt. Spankie, Esq Advocate General, Capt. G. Brown, Lieutenant Edwards, Lieutenant Williams, H. M. 44th Regt., Mr. Henry C. Watts, and Mr. Stamforth.

JULY 26, 1823.—On Thursday afternoon anchored in the harbour the H. C. Ship Farquharson, W. Cruikshank, Esq. Captain from Bombay the 19th Instant.

Passengers.—Mr. Cruikshank, and W. Ferrier Esq.

[PINANG GAZETTES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Poonah, August 17th the lady of Dr. Charles Ducat, of a daughter.

At Bonj, on Tuesday the 19th ultimo the Lady of Lieut. Col. Mackonochie of a Son.

On the 1st September the Lady of the late Capt. Johnson, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 3d instant, Mrs. J. H. Young of a Son.

1202 1291 1212 1185 1319 1351 1962 1050
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2288 2314 2319 2326 2328 2536 2342 2355
2360 2382 2386 2391 2404 2412 2419 2419
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5627 5629 5630 5639 5642 5658 5660 5666
5742 5751 5779 5798 5810 5812 5837 5861
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5980.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1823

PRIZES.

No. 4835 Prize of 40,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 3235 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 2999 Prize of 5 000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 730 1628 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2921 3166 Prizes of 100 Sa. Rs each.
Nos 535 423 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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Nos. 1573 806 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 140, 1339. 1667 3872, 4988, 5863,
Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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Nos. 515 910 2596 3022 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
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ARRIVALS.—NONE.
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NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay

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Per Euphrates.—Mrs. Cagan, Mrs. Whatson, Lieut. Col. Mackay H. M. 67th Regt.
Lieut, Cagan, H. C. Marine.
Capt. Haugh, Bengal Service,
Mr. Robinson, Lieut, Oakly. H. M. 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon, Griffith.
Mr Daniel West, Lieut. Lewis, Artillery, Major Green H. M. 20th Regt.

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Passenger.—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Spankie and family; Robt. Spankie, Esq Advocate General, Capt. G. Brown, Lieutenant Edwards, Lieutenant Williams, H. M. 44th Regt., Mr. Henry C. Watts, and Mr. Stamforth.

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Passengers.—Mr. Cruikshank, and W. Ferrier Esq.

[PINANG GAZETTES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Poonah, August 17th the lady of Dr. Charles Ducat, of a daughter.

At Bonj, on Tuesday the 19th ultimo the Lady of Lieut. Col. Mackonochie of a Son.

On the 1st September the Lady of the late Capt. Johnson, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 3d instant, Mrs. J. H. Young of a Son.

On the same day, the Wife of D. Seton Esq. Sheriff of Bombay of a Son.

On Thursday evening the 4th instant, at Randal Lodge, the lady of Captain Bellasis of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Allepee on the 4th August, Fanny, the infant daughter of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers.

On Sunday the 7th Instant Mr. Gabriel de Mello, in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. D'Mello's qualifications, good manners and dispositions were such, as had attracted the good will and regard of his friends, who now lament his death, as an irreparable loss.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2d August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, J. H. Moscrop, Esq. to Mrs. Sophia Matilda Richards.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th August, the Lady of Captain Debnam, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

At Digah near Dinapore, on the 9th August, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Balasore, on the evening of the 7th August, after a short but violent illness, Eliza, the wife of William Den, Esq. of the Civil Service, (and only daughter of Colonel Beaver,) aged scarcely 20 years. The sudden and untimely decease of this charming and interesting young woman, thus cut off in the early dawn of life, will be learnt with sincere regret and sympathy by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Lovely in person, gentle and unassuming in her manners, and endowed with a singularly amiable, engaging, and affectionate disposition, she was the pride and delight of her connections and friends: whilst to him, who most bitterly mourns and deplores her loss—who shall attempt to describe her value? Her memory will be long cherished, and lamented by the society which she adorned; and her relatives, to whom the virtues and goodness of her character had endeared her in a peculiar degree, feel that in the event here recorded they have sustained a blow which no time can heal.

On the 7th August, in the prime of life, M. Mellicknauz, Esq. aged 31 years, much regretted by his only surviving Brother and a Sister, with a circle of friends. In particular, his exit from this world is very severely felt, by an old widowed doating Mother, who was very fond of him.

On the 10th August, after a lingering illness of 21 days, of fever, Mr. C. M. Kent, aged 44 years, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving behind him five disconsolate children, and a circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

On Wednesday morning the 13th August, precisely at 9 A. M. Mrs. Ellizabeth Samuel, after a lingering illness of upwards of 3 months, which however she bore with true christian fortitude. She paid the tribute of nature at about the age of 35 years, and left her disconsolate husband, a large dear family, and numerous other friends and relatives, to bemoan her untimely loss.

Madras.

MARRIAGES,

On the 20th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Major CONRY, 12th Light Infantry, to ELLEN ELIZA. eldest Daughter of D. NEALE, Esq.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, the Wife of the Rev. J. W. Massie of her first Child—a Son.

At Ellore, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Capt. W. PEYTON, 2d Bat. 19th Regt. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 19th instant, the Lady of WM. SCOTT, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on Wednesday night, the 20th inst. Mrs. MARGARET FITZGERALD of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 24th instant, at Persawaulkum, Mary, the Wife of the Rev. J. W Massie. She died suddenly, a few hours after the birth of her Son. Her death is much lamented by her bereaved Husband, and the circle of her Friends.

At Negapatam, on the 14th inst. of an Apoplexy. Captain W. S. SMITH, 4th Native Veteran Bat.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST. 1823.

PYNU BEEBEE *versus* SHEIKH ROWANNA ALI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. PEMBERTON stated that this was a feigned issue, that there was only one count, and that the plaint was filed on the 10th May.

Mr. MONEY said that this was an issue directed out of Chancery to try the validity of an *heben hama* or deed of gift. The Chancery suit had been filed for the partition of the father's estate, and the plaintiff was the mother of the defendants. Abdul Nubbi, the father of the defendants, was the son of a low man named Chand Mistri, who made a considerable sum of money, to which, at his death his son succeeded. During the life of his father, he was married to the plaintiff, and as the woman was in poor circumstances, the marriage took place in the country. After the death of his father, Abdul Nubbi made a gift, by which he conveyed the whole or greater part of his property to his wife in pursuance of a promise made at the time of his marriage, and the learned counsel understood that a marriage could not be valid among Mussulmans without such a promise being made, and the written instrument recites a promise made to the amount of the *heben hama* although the fact may have been quite otherwise, and the promise much less, in the same manner as a consideration is named in a deed only to support the instrument.

The first issue was the marriage of the parties, but as in the Equity suit both parties had set up the marriage in support of their claims, the learned counsel need not trouble their Lordship much on the subject. As the parties were poor and the marriage was performed in the country, he may not be able strictly to prove it, but he would bring people who were present at the marriage feast, and as his learned friend founded his claim on the same marriage, more was unnecessary. From the same causes, the learned counsel would not be able to prove the sum promised at the marriage, but the Mouluvee would state that it could not be a valid marriage unless some promise were made. Chand Mistri died in 1810, and Abdul Nubbi in 1816. The *heben hama* was executed on the 26th January 1814, so that Abdul Nubbi lived nearly two years after the execution of the deed. He believed he should be able to prove all this. The instrument was witnessed by three people, two of whom were marksmen, and another signed his name in Bengalli. The learned counsel would bring the marksmen, but the one who signed in Bengalli was dead. On the occasion of the execution of this deed, Abdul Nubbi went to Dalaruddeen, and two malis were called into that man's house, and he explained to them, the attesting witnesses. the deed, and then requested them to sign it. They put their marks, and their names were signed by a man named Buxoo, who happened to be present. Four persons besides Dalaruddeen were present. One of them Buxoo left Calcutta about two years ago on a pilgrimage to Mecca; Abdul Nubbi's sircar, named Pancho, who was also present. was dead, and Dalaruddeen, who was subpœnaed for the term, had left his house, and was no where to be found. He would have been a most material witness, because he wrote the deed and witnessed the execution of it. Besides the evidence of the two witnesses whom the learned counsel had named, the deed was entered in the cazi's book three days after it was made. The cazi was dead, but his successor would attend with the book in which the entry was made. When Abdul Nubbi went for the purpose of making this entry the subscribing witnesses went along with him, as they did also, when he, for further security went to Mr. Barwells cutcherri and got the deed registered in his book. The books were not here, as Mr. Barwell had refused to produce them, but copies of the registry would be brought, and Mr. Barwell himself would be put into the box to state what he knew of the matter. After the execution of the instrument took place, many of the tenants of the property would prove that the receipts had been given by Pynu, and not by Abdul, and that they were stamped with her seal. If the learned counsel could prove this transfer of property by Abdul some time before his death, and if he could prove that the receipts were given by Pynu, these, connected with other facts, must, he trusted, oblige their Lordships to come to a conclusion that this *heben hama* was a good and valid instrument.

Mr. PEMBERTON then called GOOL MAHOMED.—Witness is a mali; knew Chand Mistri and Abdul Nubbi; the marriage of the latter was notorious in the village, and witness went to eat at the marriage feast; has heard of the Plaintiff by name, but does not know her personally, she being a purdah walla; witness was intimate with Abdul Nubbi; remembers his coming to him 8 or 9 year ago, and taking him to Dalaruddeen's house, in consequence of his writing a marriage settlement in favor of his wife; does not recollect how long previous to this Abdul had been married; the *dina mohur* (marriage settlement) was executed 8 or 9 years ago; Abdul Nubbi said to him, do you come to the moonshee's quarters; witness said, why do you call me; he said, I have made a *dina mohur heben* (mrriage settlement gift) in favor of my wife; witness asked, why he had made it, to which he replied, because my brother's wife is ready to institute a complaint, and therefore I shall do this; witness said, as you are going to write this, what will you do about your child (or children)? to which Abdul replied, I have written it in such a manner, that it will descend to my son's son. Witness went to the moonshee's along with him, and there witnessed a paper, which Dalaruddeen wrote, and which he read to witness before he signed it; he went again about 4 or 5 days afterwards with Abdul to the cazi's where the deed was entered in his books; a month or two after that he again went with him to get the deed registered in Mr. Barwell's cutcherri books; after they had gone there four or five times, they succeeded in getting this done.

In his cross-examination by the ADVOCATE GENERAL, the only facts of any consequence which he stated were, that this deed was executed to prevent the success of Abdul's brother's wife in her complaint against him; that he did not understand it was intended to give her absolute power over the estate; and that he understood that things went on in exactly the same manner, after as before the deed was executed, and that it disposed of his brother's property also.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN.—Suppose this should turn out to be a fraudulent deed, can the action be sustained?

Mr. MONEY.—My Lord, if he had a right to transfer this property, I cannot see how it can

be a fraudulent deed, as it had nothing to do with his brother's property.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN.—This man says that it has.

SHEIKH CONNI, the other of the subscribing witnesses, was examined by Mr. MONEY. He stated that he witnessed the deed; and that he went to the cazi's, and to Mr. Barwell,s cutcherri to get it registered.

In his cross-examination he stated that at the time of the execution of the deed Abdul's brother Ali Zuma was dead; he left no children; his widow had complained against Abdul and Abdul said that the deed was made to defeat the claim of the widow, and to prevent her getting any thing; being pressed on this point, he stated, that Abdul said that the deed was not made for Pynu's benefit, but to defeat the claim of Ummina, Ali Zuma's widow.

Sir. F. McNAGHTEN did not see how it could have this effect.

Mr. TURTON.—If the brother had died without a will, and his widow did not put in her claim, it may then have such an effect.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said, that their Lordships had every right to consider this as an incomplete act, and that more was intended to have been done. Abdul had conveyed the land as the first step towards defeating the claim of the widow, which he intended to have completed by forging other deeds.

The MOULUVEE was then examined on several points to which he returned the following answers.

A Mussulman having a wife and children has a right to convey all his property to the wife, without making any provision for the children.

Possession is necessary to establish the claim of the wife, but not the deed of gift. The possession of the deed is better evidence of the gift than verbal evidence, but when a gift is made, it is necessary that the person to whom it is made should acknowledge it. It is not necessary that the deed should be delivered, it is only useful as a better evidence than a verbal gift, but when the gift is made, it is indispensable that it should be declared, and the party accepting it must acknowledge the receipt of it. If the party to whom the gift is made receives the rent of the estate, even that will not supply the want of an acknowledgement.

If a deed were executed fraudulently, it would be valid as far as it conveyed the right of the party executing it, but it would not affect any other party.

If a man declared at the time he executed a deed, that his object was different from that expressed in the deed, the deed was of no efficacy. In such a case it was the deed of a madman, which could not be valid.

Suppose a man was in the possession of the property of himself and his brother, made a deed conveyed the whole of it to his wife for the purpose of excluding his brother's wife, and she under that deed received the rents of the estate, she would get the whole property, but the brother's wife may recover her share by action at law.

Suppose two brothers, one having a wife, and the other a wife and two children, and the former of these dying earlier than the other, both of them being in joint possession of the property, the surviving brother would take the whole of the property, with the exception of 2 annas or one-eight of the share of the deceased, which would go to the widow. The sons would not inherit during the life of the brother.

SHEIKH CONNI was recalled and stated that Ali Zuma's widow is still alive—that Abdul did not read Persian, and that the deed was written by Moonshee Dalaruddeen.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL submitted that it was necessary to produce the Moonshee.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN suggested that it would be better to settle the matter by giving every one their own share.

Mr. MONEY said that every one as their Lordships knew, had their shares, except the sons, and they held under their father.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN said that before the children were thus turned out to beggary, the Court ought to have full proof of the father's knowledge of what he was doing.

Mr. MONEY asked if their Lordships could suppose that the man did not know the purport of the deed after it had been so long in his possession.

Mr TURTON thought it was very likely that the Greek plays of Euripides may have been in the possession, of his learned friends a long while before he understood the whole of them.

Sir MACNAGTEN said that the object of Abdull was to defeat the claims of his brother's widow, and the deed was calculated for no such purpose—this therefore afforded strong grounds for an argument that he did not know the purport of it.

The MOULUVEE on being asked said, that a Mussulman marriage to be valid did not require a settlement, but that a settlement generally followed a marriage.

The BENCH again called the witness SHEIKH CONNI.—Abdul said to him, "my brother's wife is about to complain, therefore I have written this paper." Witness understood that this paper was to prevent his brother's widow succeeding in her claim, and that it was given to his wife as a mere colorable thing to take advantage of his brother's widow's claim, and not to convey the property to his wife.

The MOULUVEE said that under these circumstances the *heben hama* could not stand good. If the person to whom the deed was made received the rents, and the person who made the deed, made no opposition, it was a good deed, but if the giver said that he gave it for a purpose different from that expressed in the deed, it was not valid.

Mr. MONEY stated that he would detail to the Court what he could prove, and if their Lordships were then of opinion that he ought to go no further, he would close his case. He could prove that the rents were received by Abdul prior to the execution of this deed, and afterwards by the plaintiff, and that a seal was made for the plaintiff, bearing her name, for the purpose of stamping the receipts.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN observed that the seal may have been part of the fraud.

Mr. MONEY asked whether the defendants would agree to an equal division of the property.

Mr. TURTON said certainly not.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN thought the law already allowed the plaintiff more than she deserved.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that the children who were defendants in this case had had nothing allowed them by their mother for two years, and that during that time they had been supported by an uncle, himself in needy circumstances.

Mr. MONEY said that their uncle had taken them away, and was now spending all their money in Equity suits.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL made some observation in reply to this remark, when.

The COURT ordered the plaintiff to be non-suited, which was done accordingly.

Bengal Hurkaru, August 4.

For the last sixty hours, or more, it has been raining at the Presidency almost without interval. Last night and the night before especially; the showers were incessant and heavy. We fear that the inclemency of the season has completely blasted the prospects of the Bengal Indigo Planters for the present. The streets in several places shew the injurious effect of the weather. Several spots, therefore, require repair; among which we might mention the right side of the Course, which is a good deal cut up.

The following paragraphs are from the *John Bull* of 16th August.

Major Streatfield.—We understand that Major Streatfield, Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General proceeds to England on H. M. Ship *Jupiter*.

By accounts received from the Cape we learn that Mr. JAMES MONEY, Commercial Resident at Etawah and Culpee, has proceeded on to England, on the *Sir Edward Paget*. The *David Scott* had not reached the Cape on the 20th June.

We have been informed that Mr. BUCKINGHAM, on his arrival in England, proposed to build a Ship of 1,000 tons burthen, to sail between India and England solely with Passengers, and to carry no cargo whatever.

The hold is to be occupied alone with the Live Stock. The Orlop deck to be reserved for the accommodation of the Officers and Crew—and the Gun Deck to be allotted exclusively to the passengers. The Eating apartments are to be above; where also there is to be a Library and a Billiard Room. This latter may seem strange, but during the war many King's Ships had Billiard Tables over the Rudders; Balls of course were not used; but pieces of Ivory of the shape of a Crown Piece.

The capital to be divided into 100 Shares; of which Mr. BUCKINGHAM proposes taking half; a portion of the remainder are to be subscribed by the Captain and Officers to secure their cordial interest in the measure. Some of the Passengers of the *Paget* have taken shares, we hear.

Mr. SALMON was to leave the Cape for Bengal in August.

We have received Cape Gazettes to the 14th June.

The *Urania*, Reynolds, was to sail in a few days for Madras and Calcutta.

The European Intelligence, was not of a later date than our own accounts. The following Officers compose the family of Sir LOWRY COLE, whose arrival and landing at the Mauritius we noticed a few days ago:—

Lieut.-Colonel Wade, Military Secretary, (Mrs. Wade and family), Captains During and Maggenis, Aides-de-Camp, Dr. Dyce, Chief of the Medical Staff.

Death at Sea, on board the *Catherine*, Capt. Knox.—G. M. Knox, Esq. His body was taken to the Cape for interment.

While mentioning the Cape, we ought to hav. mentioned that Theatricals appeared to be carried on there with much spirit;—more than one house being open for the public amusement.

Sup. to the India Gazette, Aug. 18.

Madras.

AUGUST 25, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8½d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 6d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 0½d. per do.
On Bengal —at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 32½ per cent pm.
Unremittable nominal 10, to 12 ,,

By the Ship EDWARD STRETTEL, which came in on Saturday from Batavia, we learn that a Vessel had arrived there bringing Papers from London to the 19th of April, which are three days later than what we possess.—We have been unable to learn whether any additional news had been received from Spain in this short interval, but we are inclined to think not, as the report says, no foreign news of importance have transpired. We have, however, picked up an interesting article of domestic intelligence, which we proceed without further detail to relate in the manners in which it has reached us. The Catholic Question was, as previously fixed, brought forward on the 17th of April in the House of Commons, by Mr. PLUNKETT. We need hardly say that a most brilliant Debate ensued, or that the eloquent and patriotic mover again highly distinguished himsef—his speech on this occasion is said to have excelled all his former masterly orations on this great National question. The reader will probably be as little surprised to hear after what has recently taken place in Ireland, that Mr. PEUNKETT's motion was rejected by a very considerable majority. Many ardent supporters of concession to the Cathotics on former occasions, were either silent on the late motion, or opposed it. Amongst the former was Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who, after the House had been called over, left it, declaring as his reason for so doing, that it was neither politic nor just to agitate the question during the existence of the exasperated feelings which have been inflamed between the Catholics and Protestants by the late measures in the capital of Ireland, the subject of which is well discused in our present Supplements. Mr. Secretary CANNING, being, we suppose, of the same opinion, took no part in the debate. Mr. BROUGHAM warmly attacked the Foreign Secretary on this dereliction of duty, and accused him of having sold his opinions and conscience to Governmet. Mr. CANNING immediately rose, and addressed the Speaker in these words "I rise to declare that the statement of the Hon. Member is false." The emphatic tone and manner in which these few words were delivered electrified the House, and for five minutes the utmost disorder prevailed. We are not able to connect what followed, but we are told that a motion was made for the two Members to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but the substance of it we believe will be found correct. We wait in great anxiety for a full report of this unpleasant occurrence.

No English Papers were obtained by the EDWARD STRETTEL.

Sir STAMFOD RAFFLES touched at Batavia in the "*Hero of Malown*" whilst the STRETTEL was there—He did not land but remained on board the Ship the whole time, occasioned it is said by the Dutch Governor having refused to receive him. We can hardly credit this. He sailed again for Bencoolen on the 4th ultimo.

Madras Courier August 26.

Colombo.

KANDYAN OFFICE.

Colombo August 14th 1823.

THE Trials of the persons principally concerned in the attempts to create an Insurrection in the Kandyan Provinces in May last, have occupied a much longer period than has been originally expected, owing to several causes; among others the collection of the witnesses for the Prisoners. They have now closed, and the following convictions of Treason have taken place, and sentences passed by the Lieutenant Governor on the persons convicted, agreeable to the various degrees of Guilt appearing to attach to each of them, after the most attentive enquiry on the Trials conducted before the Judicial Commissioner and a numerous assemblage of Kandyan Chiefs as his assessors.

Kahawatte Unnause a Priest of Matele who it was proved was the principal organizer and active Agent in the Plot;

&

Koswatte Ratteralle who had been actively concerned in the disturbance in Tamankadewe in 1820 and then pardoned,

were sentenced to suffer death by being hanged; which; Sentence was carried into effect near the Town of Kandy on Tuesday the 5th of the present month.

The following persons whose Offences stood next in order of criminality have heen sentenced to be banished for Life from this Island:

Weywudepolle Ratteralle,
Migahakumbure Adikarum,
Lenawela Mohottale;
Kendangamuwe Koralle.
Weywudepolle late Halowadana Nileme
Murutuoluwe Amera Mohattale or Vidahn
Potawe Deveya
Kongahawelle Attewena Korleya
Warakagastenne Pekina Ralle
Dagandenieye Aratchy
Kabategasmudome Duggana Ralle
Bamberagahene Gammahe, and
Pubbelieye Allutwatte Ratteralle

and will be sent to the Mauritius in the Ship *Princess Charlotte* now about to sail.

Oligame Dureya, Bawlane Vidahn and Maningomuwe Vidahn have been sentenced to be imprisoned at hard Labour for Five Years.

Dambegalle Korleya and Dambegalle Nekatralle for Three Years,

Sieymbelagahawella, Kapooralle, Ratnayeke Kumbure Aratchy, Dambegalle Gurunnehey, Bamberagahawatte Puncheralle, and Mona Gamaya for Two Years,

Ganderewatte Ralle and Kendangamuwe Ukku Banda, to imprisonment for Two Years,

Alutwawe for Six months, and

Kristna Retty, the person whom the Priest and the Leaders of the Plot had selected to be the ostensible King, although a man of no connection with the former Royal family and of very inferior degree and who has served in the Commissariat Stores as a Lascar, has been sentenced to Two Years' imprinsoment at hard Labour and to receive on the 18th Instant Fifty Lashes in Kandy, and on the 22d instant Fifty Lashes at Fort MacDowall in Matele.

All the Lands, Goods and other Property of the several persons convicted are forfeited to his Majesty's Government.

Published by the Lieut. Governor's Command.

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN
Sec. Kand. Provs.

[*Ceylon Gaz.*

English News.

PORTUGAL.

By letters and papers from Oporto, it is ascertained that the insurrection set on foot by the Conde d' Amarante was entirely crushed, and the Count himself a fugitive. Constitutional Municipality of Oporto has published a declaration, stating that "the cause of liberty, of reason, and of justice, triumphs over the criminal designs of their enemies. The regiment of infantry, which was at Willa Real, has repented of the guilty resolution it adopted on the 27th of the preceding month, and has refused to defend despotism. The greatest discontent reigns among the miserable individuals whom the Conde d' Amarante had succeeded in seducing. On the news of the approach of our advanced posts, they fled precipitately. Our troops contract daily the circle of sedition, and in a short time traquillity will be perfectly re-established in the whole kingdom, where the Constitution, which we have sworn to uphold, shall reign with greater glory than ever."

The Portuguese Cortes have wisely ordered several French officers, in the pay of the Bourbons, to leave the country; they having been proved to have been at the bottom of Amarante's plot.

Letters, received from Lisbon last week by the packet, mention that the Portuguese Government have confirmed the concessions made about the middle of last year on the subject of the Slave Trade. It is further added, that, in conformity to a new regulation, no more than fifteen per cent, are demanded in Portugal on British woollens, which, by a late decree, had been rated at thirty.

Earthquake in Chili.—Accounts received from St. Jago de Chili, of the end of November, mention, that, on the 19th of that month a very severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in that city, which did considerable damage to the houses. At Valparaiso, however, the earthquake had proved very destructive; in fact, but few houses were left standing to the latest accounts, and many lives were lost, but nothing certain as to the number was known at St. Jago, the letters varying very much in their statements with regard to it; it does not appear that it exceeded two hundred. Several villages have also suffered this awful visitation.

A new writ has been moved for by Mr. HUSKISSON, in the House of Commons, for the County of Inverness, Mr. CHARLES GRANT having accepted the important situation of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the place of Mr. WALLACE.

Hull to Antwerp, by Steam.—The Yorkshireman steamship arrived at Hull on Monday week from Antwerp, which place she left the preceding day. This is the first steam-packet that has sailed from Hull to the Continent, and she was only thirty-one hours in performing the passage.

Liverpool Mercury, April 4.

It is reported that the Master of the Rolls is about to retire; Baron Richards to be elevated to the Rolls and Justice Bailey to become Chief of the Exchequer

The oldest British General, Felix Buckley, Esq., Governor of Pendennis Castle, is in the 113th year of his age, and has only very lately had recourse to spectacles.

Jonathan Raine, Esq. M. P. and Senior King's Counsel on the Northern Circuit, is, we hear, appointed one of the Justices of the Grand Sessions, in Wales, on the resignation of Judge Leycester.—*York Courant.*

"*St. Petesrburgh. Feb.* 11.—The merchants of this city have petitioned the Government that their books, which were subject to an annual tax, according to the number of leaves they contain, may not be charged till they are written full. The petition has been granted.

British Trade with Portugal.—A Lisbon paper gives the following as an official statement of the quantity of wines exported for Oporto during the year 1822,

	Pipes.		Pipes.
England and its dependencies....	27,535	Sweden.....	16
Hamburgh.....	111	Leghorn.....	6
Holland.....	35	Trieste.....	3
South America..	90	Genoa.....	2
Denmark.....	10	Russia.....	1
		France.....	1

[*Liverpool Marcury. March 2,*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.
THE OPERA HOUSE.

CURTIS V. CURTIS.

This was an exception to the Master's Report.

Mr. BELL, for the defendant, supported the exception. He said the bill had been filed by Miss Curtis, daughter of the late Sir Roger Curtis, against her brother, Sir Lucius Curtis, and the other executors of Sir Roger Curtis, calling on them to account for Sir Roger's personal estate; and on their answer coming in, an order was made that the Master should report whether the plaintiff had possessed herself of any part of the testator's personal estate, besides what was specifically left her by the testator's will; and the Master, after having examined the plaintiff, stated that she had not. To this report an exception was taken, on the ground that the Master ought to have reported that the plaintiff had possessed herself of personal property belonging to the testator to the amount of 700l., which exception was supported by the examination of the plaintiff, and by letters proved in the cause.—It appeared in the cause that Sir Roger Curtis died in November, 1816, and Lady Curtis in the month of April following. The plaintiff on her examination stated, that after the death of her mother, Lady Curtis, she took possession of a deal box which her mother had in her possession before and after the death of the testator, which box contained gold coin and Bank of England notes to the amount of 700l.; and that she (the plaintiff) believed the said gold coin and bank notes were the property of Lady Curtis during the life time of her husband, and that she always treated the same as her separate property; and that she (plaintiff) believed that Sir Roger Curtis knew that Lady Curtis had said property, and considered it to belong to her; and that in the month of December, 1816, Lady Curtis made a will, by which she bequeathed the property contained in the said box to the plaintiff. But, said Mr. Bell, there is a letter written by Lady Curtis to Sir Roger Curtis, which shews that the property contained in the box was legally his property. The letter was as follows:—

"December 1, 1815.

"MY MOST DEAR HUSBAND—In the last drawer of my bureau you will find a deal box, in which is a bag containing gold, which you put under my care at the time that you thought the French would invade us; and another bag containing bank-notes which were given me by my mother on my marriage, except a part that I received for calves, which you always allowed me to keep. I will be much obliged to you to divide the amount equally between my two children, and also to give my dear daughter the old silver tea kettle and lamp, should it please God to take me before you; and I hope you will leave her a sum of money to begin housekeeping, as otherwise she might be distressed on your death."

From this letter Mr. BELL argued that the money contained in the deal box did not belong to Lady Curtis, but was in fact given to her to keep by her husband.

VICE-CHANCELLOR—The matter in dispute should have been arranged between the parties. Part of the property in the deal box, it is clear, belonged to Lady Curtis, and you can only ask for the whole on the rule that the person who mixes his own money with that of another, and can't separate it, should bear the loss of it, but it would be extremely hard to apply that rule here. Let the parties divide the contents of the deal box between them.

SALE OF BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

EDINBURGH, MARCH 7, 1823.
COURT OF SESSION—FIRST DIVISION.

THE KING'S PRINTER FOR SCOTLAND V. MANNERS AND MILLER, AND OTHERS, BOOKSELLERS IN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

This case, which involves the highest interests to the King's Printer in England and the Bookselling Trade here, has at last been decided by the Court of Session, after a hearing for several days. The point to be tried was, whether the King's Printers here had a right to interdict the sale of such editions of the Sacred Writings and Standards of the Church, as were lawfully printed in England?

The facts were these:—

By the Patent of Appointment to the office of King's Printer for Scotland, there is the following clause of monopoly:—"Et speciatim, solum et unicum privilegium imprimendi, in Scotia, Biblia Sacra, Nova Testamenta, Psalmorum Libros, Libros Precum Communium, Confessiones Fidei, majores et minores Catechismos in lingua Anglicana," &c. There is also a prohibition directed against the lieges from printing or reprinting, or importing beyond seas, any of these sacred works. The operation of the Patent commenced in 1798; and heavy expences were soon incurred by the patentees in forming the requisite apparatus for furnishing the public with an adequate supply of the privileged books, on the faith of their title to enjoy the accruing emoluments. This exclusive right, however, was not carried into immediate effect. It would appear that the King's Printers in England, and the Delegates of Oxford and Cambridge (who enjoy with him a concurrent monopoly), had long been in the practice of importing their Bibles into Scotland; and by a parity of right, the sale of Scottish Bibles was permitted in England.—As long as this reciprocity continued, the Scotish patentees had no right to stir their pretensions, especially as their sales in the South were fully equipollent to those of the English printers in Scotland. This mutual tolerance was, however, checked in 1804, by the result of a suit in Chancery which the Universities had brought against a London bookseller (Richardson), by which an injunction was granted against the sale of all Bibles printed in or imported from Scotland. Against this decision an appeal was entered in the House of Lords, but the order was confirmed. This process bore hard on the pursuers. The English patentees still continued to import their Bibles into Scotland, while they shut the market against their neighbours. The loss experienced by the latter, naturally determined them to try the weight of the converse right of exclusion, which they considered to have by their patents. With this intent, they in June, 1821, presented a Bill of Suspension and Interdict against the defenders, craving an embargo on the future sale or importation of all English Bibles, without their sanction or authority. After some procedure in the Outer House, which it is unnecessary to detail, full informations were at last ordered to the Inner House, that the rights of the parties might be solemnly and deliberately canvassed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (Hope) was heard for two days on behalf of the Scottish patentees, and Mr. CRANSTOUN replied for the booksellers. The argument of the former went to establish the prerogative of his Majesty, as King of Scotland, to the exclusive right of printing and distributing among his people the Sacred Scriptures, in order to secure correctness and purity of text; that this right had been communicated to its Delegates for a limited period, under the obligation of furnishing the public with a com-

petent supply of these religious works, at a reasonable price, of suitable elegance and neatness, and with an accurate text; and that the patent granted to the pursuers, while it secured these great purposes, also prohibited the sale or importation of all such works within Scotland.

It was answered for the defenders, that the prerogative was never vested in the King of Scotland, because the Scriptures were translated in England, and thereby became the copy-right of that Crown. That the pursuers' commission gave merely an exclusive right of printing (*imprimendi*), not of selling bibles; and that a continued tolerance on the part of the patentees had so explained their right, were there any doubts as to the meaning of the terms in which it was expressed.

Lords HERMAND and BALGRAY, with the PRESIDENT, spoke in favour of the pursuers' plea; Lords SUCCOTH and GILLIES for that of the defenders.

The COURT then pronounned judgment—interdicting the sale and importation of bibles or the other standards of the Church printed in England without the sanction of the Scotch patentees.

This judgment will obstruct a very lucrative commerce which has been for many years carried on between the English printers and the Scotch booksellers. At this time large capitals have been embarked on it, which will now be rendered totally profitless.

The Morning Chronicle March 13.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE MR. KEMBLE.

In the course of repeatedly reflecting on the part of *Romeo*, and desirous of attaining to as great perfection as possible in the representation of it, it occurred to Mr. KEMBLE, that in that passage where *Romeo*, in his despair approaches the house of the apothecary, there had prevailed a great misconception as to the right manner of delivering it. *Romeo* says—.

"And if a man did need a poison now,
Whose sale is present death in Mantua,
Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him;
* * * * * * *
As I remember, this should be the house;
Being holiday, the beggar's shop is shut;
What, ho! apothecary!"

As the passage had been always hitherto spoken, the player raised his voice in the "What, ho! apothecary!" to the pitch of "Milk below, maids!" Now, reasoned Mr. KEMBLE, could anything be more absurd? A man, with all the marks of deep despair, is seen looking about for an apothecary's shop; he is in search of some subtle poison, which it is death for the apothecary to sell; and yet, as if he wanted all the world to witness the purchase, he bawls out with Stentorian lungs, "What, ho! apothecary!" Nothing, as Mr. KEMBLE thought, could be more out of character; and he accordingly resolved to go a different way to work. On his next representation of *Romeo*, when he came to the words, "As I remember this should be the house," he lowered his voice to the meditative muttering of some midnight prowler; then in a side whisper, told us that "being holiday, the beggar's shop was shut," and at length, in a low sepulchral tone, uttered the magic words, "What, ho! apothecary!" Thus far all was well; but unfortunately for Mr. KEMBLE's new and rational improvements, SHAKSPEARE happens to have thought differently on the subject; and no sooner had *Romeo* uttered in this low tone the words, "What, ho! apothecary!" than Mr. Apothecary stepped forth and demanded—"*Who calls so loud?*"

The audience, as may readily be supposed, were instantly struck by the strange incongruity, and burst into a general laugh. Mr. KEMBLE was so disconcerted, that he could scarcely proceed with his part, which he now learnt, by a mortifying exposure, could only be performed well by attending to the part which others have to play with him. There seems reason, after all to think that in this instance the actor was right in his idea of propriety, and the author wrong; nor would the Play suffer by the slight alteration which Mr. KEMBLE's new reading would require.

Extensive as the range of characters was in which Mr. KEMBLE shone for many years on the Stage, yet they were not sufficient for his ambition. He once had it in contemplation to play *Macheath*, in the *Beggar's Opera*, and actually got INCLEDON to give him some instructions in singing; and he played *Charles Surface*, in the *School for Scandel*, in defiance of the advice of his best friends, until rallied out of it by one of them, who observed to him—"Mr. KEMBLE, you have long given us Charles's *Martyrdom*, when shall we have his *Restoration*?"

The Star.

MATHEWS AT CARLTON PALACE.

Previous to MATHEWS leaving this country for America, he exhibited a selection from his popular entertainments, by command of his MAJESTY, at Carlton Palace. A select party of six or eight persons were present. During the entertainment (with which the KING appeared much delighted) MATHEWS intoduced his imitations of various Performers on the British Stage, and was proceeding with JOHN KEMBLE in the *Stranger*, when he was interrupted by the KING, who, in the most affable manner, observed that his general imitations were excellent, and such as no one who had ever seen the characters could fail to recognize; but he thought the Comedian's portrait of JOHN KEMBLE somewhat too boisterous. "He is an old friend, and I might add, tutor of mine." observed his MAJESTY. "When I was Prince of WALES, he often favoured me with his company. I will give you an imitation of JOHN KEMBLE," said the goodhumoured Monarch.—MATHEWS was electrified. The Lords of the Bed-chamber eyed each other with surprise. The KING rose, and prefaced his imitations by observing, "I once requested JOHN KEMBLE to take a pinch of snuff with me, and for this purpose placed my box on the table before him, saying 'KEMBLE, oblige (*obleege*) me by taking a pinch of snuff.' He took a pinch, and then addressed me thus, (Here his MAJESTY assumed the peculiar carriage of Mr. KEMBLE),' I thank your Royal Highness for your snuff, but in future do extend your *Royal jaws* a little wider, and say *oblige!*—The anecdote was given with the most powerful similitude to the actor's voice and manner, and had an astonishing effect on the party present. It is a circumstance equally worthy of the King and the Scholar. MATHEWS, at the conclusion, requested permission to offer an original anecdote of KEMBLE, which had some affinity to the foregoing. KEMBLE had been for many years the intimate friend of the Earl of ABERDEEN: on one occasion he had called on that Nobleman during his morning ride, and left Mrs. KEMBLE in the carriage at the door. JOHN and the Noble Earl were closely engaged on some literary subject a long time, while Mrs. KEMBLE was shivering in the carriage at the door (it being very cold weather); at length, her patience being exhausted, she directed her servant to inform his master that she was waiting, and feared the weather would bring on an attack of the rheumatism. The fellow proceeded to the door of the Earl's study, and delivered his message, leaving out the final letter in rheumatism. This he had repeated three several times, at different intervals, by direction of his mistress, before he could obtain an answer; at length KEMBLE, roused from his subject by the importunities of his servant, replied somewhat petulantly, "Tell your mistress I shall not come; and, fellow, do you in future say *tism!*"—*Southampton County Chronicle.*

CHAPEAU DE PAILLE.—BY RUBENS.

About the year 1620, RUBENS painted a portrait of a Miss Lundens, which, after his death, passed into the family of that Lady. It continued in their possession till a few years ago, when it was purchased by Baron Stiens d'Aertsclaen for 50,000 francs. In consequence of his death, it was sold, with his other pictures, at Antwerp, in 1822, and purchased by Mr. Smith, of Great Marlborough-street, and Mr. Nieuwenhuys, for 32,700 florins, or about 3000 guineas. The inhabitants of Antwerp prided themselves very much on possessing this picture, as if it were some holy relic, which was a certain cure for pestilence and a preventive of famine. It was with sincere grief they heard of its being purchased by an Englishman, and the greatest care was necessary in removing it, to escape their indignation. This picture, so celebrated abroad, and almost worshipped at home, the shrine at which so many lovers of Art have offered up their homage, is called the *Chapeau de Paille*, and is now exhibiting by its proprietor, at Old Bond street. Sometimes it is chalked *Chapeau d'Espagne*, which seems a more appropriate name than the other: for the hat which the lady wears is made in the Spanish fashion; not of straw, however, but of felt or beaver. It is difficult to account for the origin of the former name; the most probable supposition is, that the French, who are famous for corrupting words, substituted *paille* for the Spanish word *pella*, or *pelleja*. *Chapeau de paille* should, therefore, be *Chapeau de pella*, or felt hat, which would be an intelligible if not an appropriate name. Without discussing this point, we proceed to remark that we have looked on this picture with great pleasure. It is an admirable portrait of a lovely young woman—of a woman too not dressed up to be painted—nor thrown into a posture to be admired, but an unaffected unsophisticated woman, whose appearance bespeaks even more negligence than prudery of dress. She has her hat and her scarf on; her arms are crossed on her breat, and with her left hand she has taken hold of the scarf. There is nothing in her appearance which indicates weariness, or that she is in the least degree flushed, or we should say that she has just returned from a

walk;—nothing either which indicates haste, or we should suppose her on the point of going abroad,—there is nothing, in truth—no trees, no accessaries whatever to point out where she was when the portrait was painted; but from the brilliancy and freshness of the tints, we should suppose she was in the open air on a calm warm day. We were too much pleased at the time of seeing it to think of minute criticism; the eyes of the lovely image seemed rolling and sparkling with womanly vivacity; they demanded our undivided homage and if we were in any respect disappointed, it was that the coral lips had no words for our ear. As in all the works of RUBENS, there is in this, great freedom of execution, great ease, and great boldness. No labour is visible, but it seems as if the artist had, by some magic power, caught the reflected image of a lovely being, and fixed it for ever on the canvass. We think there is a slight fault as to the bosom, which is flaccid, and has a sort of lead-coloured appearance. But the greatest defect in the picture arises from its having been painted on a pannel of wood not all of one piece, and the joinings having warped in a slight degree. It is, however, the masterpiece of RUBENS. The tradition is, that the Mademoiselle Lundens, whose portrait it is, was beloved by RUBENS, but her premature death prevented them from being united in marriage. We cherish the latter part of this tradition, for the sake of the artist's reputation. The Lady is so much more delicate and feminine than the beauties of RUBENS generally are, and seems to have inspired him with so much more than his usual fineness of touch, that we wonder, after having once gloated over her charms, that he ever condescended to paint a less lovely woman, and that she did not remain fixed in his mind as the beau ideal of female beauty, till the end of his existence.

The Star.

OLD STORIES OVER AGAIN.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep, one day, after dinner, with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story; and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."

A SPENDTHRIFT.

A nobleman whose son was a hard drinker, and had been cutting down all the trees upon his estate, enquired of Charles Townshend, who had just returnned from a visit to him, "Well Charles, how does my graceless dog of a son go on?" "Why, I should think, my lord," said Charles, "he is on *the recovery* as I left him *drinking the woods*."

ATTERBURY.

During a dinner at the Duke of Ormond's at Richmond, in 1715, at which Sir William Wyndham, Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and twelve other noblemen and gentlemen, were present, a jocular dispute arose on the subject of short prayers. Sir William Wyndham said, the shortest prayer he had ever heard, was the prayer of a common soldier, just before the battle of Blenheim: "O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul.,' This was followed by a general laugh,——a treatment of the subject too indicrous, at least very improper, where a learned prelate was one of the company. Atterbury, seeming to join in the coversation, and applying himself to Sir William Wyndham, said, "Your prayer, Sir William, is indeed very short; but I rememqer another as short, and much better, offered up likewise by a poor soldier under the same circumstances; "O God! if in the day of battle I forget thee, do thou not forget me." This, as Atterbury pronounced it with his usual grave and dignity, was a very gentlemanly and polite reproof, and was immediately felt by the whole company. The Duke of Ormond, who was the best bred man of his age, suddenly turned the discourse to another subject.

SMOKING.

"I marle what pleasure or felicity they have," says *Cob* in *Every Man in his Humour*, "taking this roguish tobacco! Its good for nothing but to choke a man, and fill him full of smoke and embers: there were four died out of one house, last week, with taking of it; and two more the bell went for yesternight; one of them, they say, will ne'er scape it; he voided a bushel of soot yesterday. By the stocks, and there were no wiser men than I, I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a tobacco pipe; why, it will stfle them all in the end, as many as use it; little better than 'rat's bane, or rosaker",

It is to Sir Francis Drake that we owe the introduction into England of this substitute for drinking. It met with an early and violent opposition, and gave birth to a multitude of invectives and satires, amongst which, the most celebrated is Kings James's "Counterblast to Tobacco." Of the vulgar notions respecting it, we have an example in the words of honest *Cob*, just quoted. In process of time, however, it came into such general favour, that Stowe tells us, in his Annals, "it was commonly used by *most* men, and *many* women;" and some were such determined smokers, as to spend from three to four hundred pounds a year on this luxury alone. Lilly tell us of a Buckinghamshire parson who "was so given over to tobacco and drink. that when he had *no* tobacco, he would cut the *bell ropes*, and *smoke* them."

In Britain, the use of tobacco has rather declined of late years. But in Spain it has come so much into fashion, as even to supplant the juice of the grape, in the pre-eminence which it before enjoyed. It forms, indeed, almost the only convivial excess of the modern Spaniard. It is a rare sight to see one intoxicated; in the highest as well as the lowest circles, abroad and at home, in publick and in private, in all companies, not even excepting that of the ladies, smoking is the great enjoyment. Even the lover breathes out all the tenderness of his soul, in puffs of genuine Havannah; nor can we say with Cowper, that tobacco is here a weed.

"Whose scent the fair annoys."

Some writers have asserted, that the Spanish ladies themselves smoke in private; and Sir John Carr, though he saw no instances of it, says, that "he was well assnred the custom partially obtained amongst them."

In the "Marrow of Compliment," (London, 1654) we meet with a song in praise of tabacco, which contains as much, perhaps, as can be said in its defence.

"Much meat doth *gluttony* procure,
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed,
That with a leaf can dine.

He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers ends to wipe;
That hath his kitchen in a box.
His roast meat in a pipe."

PERCY ANECDOTES.

BOM MOT.—Mr. JEKYLL, alluding to the late investigation at Freemasons'. Hall, observed that it was easier to find Plymouth-Sound than PORTSMOUTH *sound!*

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF ANIMAL VITALITY.

Accounts of animals found imbedded in the hearts of trees, and in solid rocks, have never been so well authenticated as to establish beyond question the existence of those extraordinary phenomena, but a recent instance has come under our own cognizance, which affords distinct proof, not only of the preservation of life, but of the natural growth and progress of an animal in a state which seems to preclude every idea but that of annihilation.—The history of the specimen to which we allude is short and curious. Among the woods imported into this country for veneering and other ornaments of furniture, one of the dryest, hardest, and most beautiful, is the zebra wood. In December last, in adzing the edges of an inside plank of this tree, about two inches within the edge of the plank, a species of Cerambyx was discovered. Its position was longitudinal with the grain of the wood; and the sides of the cavity containing it were smooth. The wood itself was perfectly dry, and had been brought to the saw-mill, near Stratford, in Essex, from the London Docks, where it had probably lain many years. On December 31, the specimen was carried to that able naturalist Mr. Clift, College of Surgeons; it was then in a torpid state, and apparently dead; but on that gentleman's bringing it near the fire, it recovered its vivacity, and ate some brown sugar very greedily. Being placed in a warm situation, it lived till the 15th of January, taking very little nourishment, except milk or water. It was kept upon a chimneypiece on some twigs of a tree, under a bell-glass; so that perhaps the temperature might have been too high, and its powers too much excited to allow it to live through the winter.—There was another specimen in the same log of wood, which was destroyed by the teeth of the saw, and led to the discovery of his more fortunate companion, who not only escaped a violent death, but has thrown a light upon Natural History. The animal thus remarkably found and revived in our climate, is two inches long. The colour darker than a cinnamon brown; and what, considering his habitat, was the most wonderful, his head was was armed with two delicate feelers, twice the length of his body. How these tender filaments were disposed in the hard wood puzzles conjecture; while alive it usually carried these antennæ over its back, but occasionally brought them forward. Having ten joints in each, it had the power of folding them on its body. We are sorry that we cannot accompany this account as we wished with an engraving of its subject; but the regulations of the College of Surgeons forbid the grant of such favour to any publication not *altogether* scientific; and ours is, we hope, largely literary. Some of our readers may remember an instance somewhat resembling the present, and which also originated under very singular circumstances. A clerk in one of the courts at Guildhall had been often staggered, if not frightened, by the sound of something like what superstitution has named the *death-watch*, too near his desk to bode any good to him. This old desk had been a court appendage for a number of years: and our clerk's astonishment may be surmised, when one day, his attention being peculiarly attracted by the ticking noise, he first saw a minute hole perforated to the surface from the inner wood,

and soon after a portion of the insect-instrument by which this operation was performed, protruded. With his penknife he carefully enlarged the orifice, and ultimately succeeded in digging out an animal resembling the Cerambyx of zebra wood but of brilliant colours and smaller dimensions. This specimen was presented to Sir J. Banks, and is, we presume, still in the collection left by him. The inferences which may be drawn from these memorable phenomena, we leave to the natural philospher: in a popular point of view they are worth recording for their extreme curiosity.—*Literary Gazette.*

Lord Byron.—A letter from Paris, dated March 22, says, "Lord Byron was yesterday reported to have arrived here on his way to England. I have not ascertained the truth of this report."

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory (pointing to a man with his cane, who was about to be tried) said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "At which end, my Lord?"

DEATH OF A GERMAN GREAT MAN.

I have been lately much interested by a life of Herder, edited by Professor J. G. Müller, but fortunately written (or chiefly so) by a person far more competent to speak of him with love and knowledge: viz. Maria Caroline, the widow of Herder. Herder had the unspeakable blessing in this world of an angelic wife, whose company was his consolation under a good deal of worldly distress from secret malice and open hostility. She was admirably fitted to be the wife of a philosopher; for, whilst her excellent sense and her innocent heart enabled her to sympathise fully with the general spirit of Herder's labours, she never appears for a moment to have forgotten her feminine character, but declines all attempt to judge of abstruse questions in philosophy—whatever weight of polemic interest may belong to them in a life of Herder. Her work is very unpretending, and, perhaps, may not have been designed for the public: for it was not published until more than ten years after her death.

It appears that Herder rose from the very humblest rank; and, of necessity, therefore, in his youth, but afterwards from inclination, led a life of most exemplary temperance: this is not denied by those who have attacked him. He was never once intoxicated in his whole life: a fact of very equivocal construction! his nerves would not allow him to drink tea; and, of coffee, though very agreeable to him, he allowed himself but little. All this temperance, however, led to nothing: for he died when he was but four months advanced in his sixieth year. Surely, if he had been a drunkard or an opium-eater, he might have contrived to weather the point of sixty years. In fact, opium would, perhaps, have been of service to him. For all his sufferings were derived from a most exquisite and morbid delicacy of nervous temperament: and of this it was that he died. With more judicious medical advice, he might have been alive at this hour. His nervous system had the sensitive delicacy of Cowper's and of Rousseau's but with some peculiarties that belong (in my judgment) exclusively to German temperaments. I cannot explain myself fully on this occasion: but, in general, I will say, that from much observation of the German literature, I perceive a voluptuousness—an animal glow—almost a sensuality in the very intellectual sensibilities of the German, such as I find in the people of no other nation. The French, it will be said, are sensual. Yes: sensual enough! But theirs is a factitious sensuality: a sensual direction is given to their sensibilities by the tone of a vicious literature—and a tone of public and domestic life certainly not virtuous. The fault however in the French is the want of depth and simplicity in their feelings. But, in Germany, the life and habits of the people are generally innocent and simple. Sensuality is no were less tolerated: intellectual pleasures no where more valued. Yet, in the most intellectual of their feelings, there is still a taint of luxury and animal fervour.

But, to return to Herder: his letters to his wife and children (of which many are given in this work) are delightful; especially those to the former, as they show the infinite—the immeasurable depth of affection which united them. Seldom, indeed, on this earth can there have been a fireside more hallowed by love and pure domestic affections than that of Herder. He wanted only freedom from the cares which oppressed him, and perhaps a little well-boiled opium, combined with a good deal of lemonade or orangeade (of which, as of all fruits, Herder's elegance of taste made him exceedingly fond), to have been the happiest man in Germany. With an angel of a wife, with the love and sympathy of all Germany, and with a medicine for his nerves,—what more could the heart of man desire? Yet not having the last, the others were flung away upon him; and, in his latter years, he panted after the invisible world, merely because the visible (as he often declared) ceased to stimulate him. That worst and most widely-spread of all diseases, weariness of daily life—inirritability of the nerves to the common stimulants which life supplies, seized upon him to his very heart's core: he was sick of the endless revolution upon his eyes of the same dull unimpassioned spectacle: *tædet me harum quotidianarum formarum*, was the spirit of his ceaseless outcry. He fought with this soul-consuming evil, he wrested with it as a maniac. Change of scene was suggested; undoubtedly one of the best nervous medicines. Change of scene he tried: he left his home at Weimar, and went to Dresden. There one would think the magnificent library was alone sufficient to stir the nerves even of a paralytic. And so it proved. Herder grew much better: the library, the picture gallery, the cathedral service, all tended to regenerate him: he received the most flattering attentions: the Elector of that day (1803) expressed a wish to see him. Herder went, and was honoured with a private interview; in the course of which, the Elector, who was a prince of great talents and information, paid him a very high and just compliment. "The impression which the noble-minded prince made upon Herder," says Mrs. Herder, "was deep and memorable. On *his* part, the Elector was highly pleased with Herder, as we have learned from the best authority; and is represented as having afterwards consulted a minister on the possibility of drawing him into his service." From Dresden Herder returned home in high spirits, but soon began to droop again. His last illness and death soon followed; which I shall translate from the beautiful narrative of Mrs. Herder.

"Full of gratitude, and with many delightful remembrances, did Herder leave Dresden. The three last weeks of his residence in that city were the last sun-gleam that illumined his life. He purposed for the future to spend a few weeks there every now and then, in order to make use of the superb library. On the 18th of September he arrived at home happy and in high spirits. He found our William with us, and gave him such consolation as he could upon the loss of his Amelia. William had come, as if sent from heaven, to our support in the months of affliction which succeeded, and to tend the sick bed of his father with Godfrey, Emilius, and Louisa. Herder was full of plans of intense labour for the approaching winter, such as the consolidation of the secondary schools; the third part of the spirit of the Hebrew poetry; and the letters from Persepolis; of all which, however, it was the will of God that nothing was ever to be accomplished. Sometimes, even up to the last weeks of his life, he confessed to me a strange misgiving, seated in the very depths of his heart—that he should soon be summoned away from Weimar.—On the last day of September he held an examination for orders, and in a tone of extraordinary elevation of mind, as all who were present afterwards declared. The subject was—*upon the Heavenly Hierarchies.* The tenth No. of the Adrestea (a periodical work conducted by Herder) was almost arranged and written, in the former half, when the first attack of indisposition seized him (on the 17th or 18th of October). He soon recovered, and did not keep his bed. At favourable opportunities he continued to labour upon the Adrastea up to that impressive passage with which that number concludes."

[This passage speaks of the Northern mythology as given in the Edda, and closes with a few verses describing the awe stricken state of a human spirit on its first entrance into the presence of God.]

"Something it was his intention to have added, and so the sheet lay open on his writing-table. Our dear Godfrey saw that prophetic leaf daily, which was constantly drawing nearer to its fulfilment, with an anxious and foreboding heart, as he afterwards told me. Two months long did the conflict last between his powerful nature and his debilitated and shattered nerves. All his old complaints were re-awakened. If the physicians prescribed remedies for them, then it irritated his nerves; and so *vice versa*. At length a total atony of all the vital functions came on, which was susceptible of no relief from medicine. And thus he witnessed all his powers sinking, in the fulness of his consciousness, in perfect possession of his intellectual faculties, and in daily hopes of amendment. Except Godfrey, (for whose attendance he yearned with inexpressible anxiety,) and our own family circle, he would see nobody,—at least, not with pleasure. To read, or to hear another read, was his dearest consolation. Among the books which were at that time read aloud at his request, I still remember these which follow:—Ossian, Lipsius *De Constantia*, Thorild's *Maximum* (but this was soon laid aside, because it affected him too much), G. Müller's *Remains*, and *the Bible* especially *the Prophets*. These we exchanged by turns for other works of a more amusing class that would less affect his head; but we never advanced far in any, being soon obliged to lay them by: reading, we found, must not be persevered in for any length of time; so we varied it with talking and with silence. Even the harpsichord, for which he longed so often, affected him too powerfully; and we were soon obliged to interrupt the performance.—

When his sleepless and agitated nights continued, he said, 'My complaint is quite incomprehensible to me; my mind is well, and nothing but my body sick: could I but quit my bed, oh! what labours I would go through!' Certainly he would most gladly have lived, if but for a short time longer, for the sake of executing many designs: at any rate, to give utterance once again fully and finally to the thoughts which lay nearest to his heart.* This

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How immense were Herder's plans, may be judged by the reader, when he is informed that the following are but a slight fraction of his entire scheme of outlines:

1. Spanish Literature..
2. Hebrew; the elder, and the latter Jewish Literature..... } to be exhibited on a great scale.
3. Icelandic..... }
4. Grecian Mythology to be delivered and interpreted.
5. Natural Philosophy to be studied for some years:

feeling he confessed to the physician, Dr. Stark, and to Godfrey.

Our hopes, though continually weaker, did not wholly decline, up to the last day: not until, after a mighty struggle of pain in his breast, he fell into his final slumber on Sunday morning, December 18. The whole day through he slept in profound tranquillity; nor in this world ever woke again; but at half past eleven at night, gently and without a groan, slumbered away into the arms of God."

Having expressed my inability to adjust the balance of Herder's claims even to my own satisfaction, it will gratify the reader to see this deficiency supplied by one of the most original men of any age—John Paul Richter, the Rousseau and the Sterne of Germany; whose opportunities for judging of Herder were great beyond those of any other contemporary, with talents equal to the task. Herder was in the habit of holding weekly *conversaziones* to save his own time from unprofitable interruptions: but John Paul was so select a favourite, that, on his visits to Weimar, he seldom attended the public nights, being a privileged guest in the family circle at all times, and when others were excluded. "Of this dear friend," says Mrs. Herder, "I must make a separate mention. He first came to Weimar in the latter half of the year 1790, as if sent by Providence for the especial consolation of Herder, at a time when he was universally misrepresented, and by some people actually shunned, on account of the political and philosophic principles ascribed to him. Different as were their views in regard to many subjects, yet in principle and in feeling they were thoroughly united. The high moral tone of both writers, and their rank as great intellectual physicians for their own age, furnished a natural ground of sympathy with each other, that led to the closest friendship. Herder soon loved his young friend; and his reverence for the great endowments of his mind increased daily. The happy evenings which Richter spent with us, the serenity and youthful freshness of his mind, his burning eloquence, and the inexhaustible life, humour, and originality of his conversation upon every thing that came before him, reanimated Herder's existence. Oh! how often has the genial humour of this great favourite of Germany, in the course of an evening's walk or ride to Ettersburg, beguiled Herder of a world of sad thoughts, and cheated him into smiles and cheerfulness! In many respects, it is true, that Herder did not approve of John Paul's style and manner: and their amicable differences on this point often led to instructive conversations. But, for all that, Herder esteemed his native genius, and the teeming creativeness of his poetic spirit, far above the unfeeling and purely *statuesque* poetry of the day, in which every thing was sacrificed to mere beauty of *form*; and in reference to certain poets of the age" (no doubt Mrs. Herder alludes chiefly to Wieland), "who applied the greatest gift of God to the injury of religion and good morals, thus abusing the divinity of their art to the abasement and brutalising of man's nature, Herder would often say with a noble scorn—'Above all such poets our dear friend John Paul stands at an immeasurable elevation: I willingly pardon him his want of ordonnance and of metre, in consideration of his high-toned virtue—his living world—his profound heart—his creative and plastic intellect. He is a true poet, fresh from the hands of God; and brings new life, truth, virtue, and reality into our vitiated and emasculated poetry."

The passages in which John Paul* speaks of Herder, are many: two in particular I remember of great beauty, one in the "Flegel-jahre," the other in his last work, "Der Comet" (1821); but, not having those works at hand, I shall translate that which is cited by the editor of Mrs. Herder's Memoirs, omitting only such parts as would be unintelligible without explanations of disproportionate length.

"Few minds have been learned upon the same grand scale as Herder. The major part pursue only what is most rare and least familiar in science: he, on the contrary, could receive only the great and Catholic streams of every science into the mighty depths of his own heaven-reflecting ocean, that impressed upon them all its own motion and fluctuation. Others are fastened upon by their own learning as by a withering and strangling ivy; but *his* hung about him as gracefully as the tendrils of a vine, and adorned him with fruit as with clusters of grapes.——How magnificently, how irreconcileably, did he blaze into indignation against the creeping and crawling vermin of the times—against German coarseness of taste—against all sceptres in brutal paws—and against the snakes of the age! But would you hear the sweetest of voices, it was *his* voice in the utterance of love—whether for a little child, or for poetry, or for music, or in the tones of mercy and forbearance towards the weak. In general he has been little weighed or appraised, and in parts only—never as a whole. His due valuation he will first find in the diamond scales of posterity; into which scales will assuredly not be admitted the pebbles with which he was pelted by the coarse critics of his days, and the still coarser disciples of Kant."——Two sayings of his survive, which may seem trifling to others; me they never fail to impress profoundly: one was, that on some occasion, whilst listening to choral music that streamed from a neighbouring church as from the bosom of some distant century, he wished, with a sorrowful allusion to the cold frosty spirit of these times, that he had been born in the middle ages. The other, and a far different, sentiment was—that he would gladly communicate with an apparition from the spiritual world, and that he neither felt nor foreboded any thing of the usual awe connected with such a communication. O! the pure soul that already held commerce with spirits! To such a soul this was possible, poetical as *that* soul was; and though it be true that just such souls it is that shudder with the deepest awe before the noiseless and inaudible mysteries that dwell and walk on the other side of death,—to his soul it was possible; for the soul of Herder was itself an apparition upon this earth, and never forgot its native world. At this moment I think I see him; and, potent as death is otherwise to glorify the images of men with saintly transfiguration—yet, methinks, that from the abyss of distance and of sumless elevation, he appears not more radiant or divine than he did here below; and I think of him, far aloft in the heavens and behind the stars, as in his *natural* place; and as of one but little altered from what he was, except by the blotting out of his earthly sorrows.

this plan was much ripened and extended on occasion of the discovery of galvanism—of his personal acquaintance with Werner, who explained to him in conversation his system of geology—and on occasion of Dr Gall's Craniological Lectures.

6. Select Tragedies from Shakspeare and from the Greek.....
7. Horace.....
8. Pindar..... } to be translated.
9. The Bible.....
10. Ossian.....
11. A History of Poetry } to be composed: in 4to.
12. A Life of Luther } of course.

* I call him *John Paul*, because he is universally known by that familiar appellation throughout Germany; just as Rousseau is called *Jean Jaques*.

GREEK SONG.—THE BOWL OF LIBERTY.

Before the fiery Sun—
The sun that looks on Greece with cloudless eye,
In the free air, and on the war-field won,
Our fathers crowned the Bowl of Liberty.*

Amidst the tombs they stood,
The tombs of Heroes! with the solemn skies
And the wide plain around, where patriot-blood
Had steeped the soil in hues of sacrifice.

They called the glorious Dead,
In the strong faith which brings the viewless nigh!
And poured rich odours o'er their battle-bed,
And bade them to the rite of Liberty.

They called them, from the shades,
The golden-fruited shades! where minstrels tell
How softer light th' immortal clime pervades,
And music floats o'er meads of Asphodel.

Then fast the bright red wine
Flowed to *their* names who taught the world to die,
And made the land's green turf a living shrine—
Meet for the wreath and Bowl of Liberty!

So the rejoicing Earth
Took from her vines again the blood she gave,
And richer flowers to deck the tomb drew birth
From the free soil, thus hallowed to the brave.

We have the battle-fields,
The tombs, the names, the blue majestic sky!
We have the founts the purple vintage yields;
—When shall *we* crown the Bowl of Liberty?

* At the Anniversary Solemnities, in memory of the Battle of Platæa, See *Potter's Antiquities of Greece*, vol. 1. p. 388.

The Minstrel.

There sits a man near Sadler's Wells,
Whose limb-excited peal of bells
Disuse will never moulder:
Each elbow, by a skilful twist,
Rings one, one rings from either wrist,
And one from either shoulder.

Each foot, bell-mounted, aids the din;
Each knee, with nodding bell, chimes in
Its phil-harmonic clapper.
One bell sends forth a louder note
From that round ball which tops the throat,
By bruisers called the napper.

Thus, sightless, by the river side
He tunes his lays, like him who cried
"Descend from heaven, Urania,"
But not as poor: his wiser slave
Is, like the laureat's, mere God save
The King—not Rule Britannia.

Tho' but a single tune he knows,
His gains are far exceeding those
Of pass-supported Homer:
He keeps the wolf outside the door,
And, doing that, to call him poor
Were, certes, a misnomer.

The school-boy lags astride the rail,
The milkman drops his clinking pail,
The serving-maid her pitcher,
The painter quits th' unwhiten'd fence
To greet with tributary pence
This general bewitcher.

See! where he nods his pealing brow,
Now strikes a fifth, a second now,
In regular confusion;
But, ere he finishes the strain,
Da capo goes his pate again,
The key-note of conclusion.

Satire, suspend your baseless wit,
The tuneful tribe may *sometimes* hit
On patrons bent on giving.
Here's one, at least obscurely bred,
Who by the *labour of his head*
Picks up a decent living!

New Monthly Mag.

BOMBAY—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz, in Rampart Row No. 4.
Advertisements, essays, poetical pieces, articles of intelligence, &c. &c. will be thankfully received
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the Printer, who will pay due attention to their orders.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1823.

We stop our press to announce the arrival of the Lord Castlereagh, Captain Durant, which left the Isle of Wight on the 16th June and the Lizard Point on the 17th.

PASSENGERS.—Major and Mrs. Hardy, and Mrs. Kelley. The Castlereagh spoke the Patty from Cadiz which informed her that the French Army was within 90 miles of Cadiz.

From the London Papers up to the 14th June by the Castlereagh. we learn that detachments of the French Army havepenetrated into the Western part of Spain. On the 6th of June the Head Quarters of the Army were at Madrid, about to be removedto Seville by way of Cardova.

It appears that some of the Royalist Grandezza in conformity with the wishes of the Duke of Angouleme and the Chiefs of the French Army at Madrid, have addressed a Proclamation to the Constitutional Army calling upou them to desert and release Ferdinand from his Captivity. The Court had not removed from Seville.

The London Gazette of the 7th June contains a Proclamation declaratory of the injunctions and penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Law.

The King has suffered very severely repeated attacks of Fever and Gout and is so weak as to be obliged to be carried into his Carriage in a Chair.

On the 6th of June the Bishop of Calcutta was introduced to the King by Mr. Wynn.

We observe that a Special General Court was advertized for the 13 June at Leadenhall street for the purpose of submitting for confirmation, a resolution of the General Court, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27 May for establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the room of the Recorder's Court and for making alterations in the Pensions of the Judges of the Indian Courts on retirement, and also alterations in the allowances of the Bishop of Calcutta and into the pensions of the Bishop and Archdeacons in his Diocese.

The Special Court has finally settled that the Supreme Court at Bombay do consist of a chief and two puisne Judges; the former with a Salary of £ 6000; per annum and the latter £ 5000; the retiring pension of the Chief Judge to be £ 1600 and the Puisne Juge £1200 a year.

The New Marriage Act which was on the point of being passed into a Law takes a middle course between the Repealed Act of Lord Redesdale and the old Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke.

A letter dated Marseilles 14th May says the negotiations between Persia and the Porte are broken off, the former has given orders to prosecute the War with fresh vigour.

The Upton Castle the James Sibbald, the Cumbrian and the Phœnix have arrived in the British Channel and the Columbia at Liverpool.

The Ship Layton left England obout 12th May, the Katherine Stewart Forbes 7th June, among the Passengers by this latter is Mr. Morley the Barrister and his lady.

A meeting was held on the 13th June at the London Tavern for the purpose of aiding the cause of Spanish independen[redacted] committee was formed. J. G. Lambton Esq. M. P. P[redacted] who subscribed £ 1,000 in furtherance of the object of the [redacted]tion.

We are informed that the Widow of the late J. A. Pope Esq. late Editor of this paper was Married on the 14th June to W. H. Hamilton Esq. late of this place.

Scotts New Novel Quintin Durwaud is come out in the Castlereagh.

Negotiations for Peace have been set on foot by the French Ministry, but the Spaniards have refused to inter upon [redacted] Frenchman has quitted the soil of Spain.

We regret to obser[redacted]